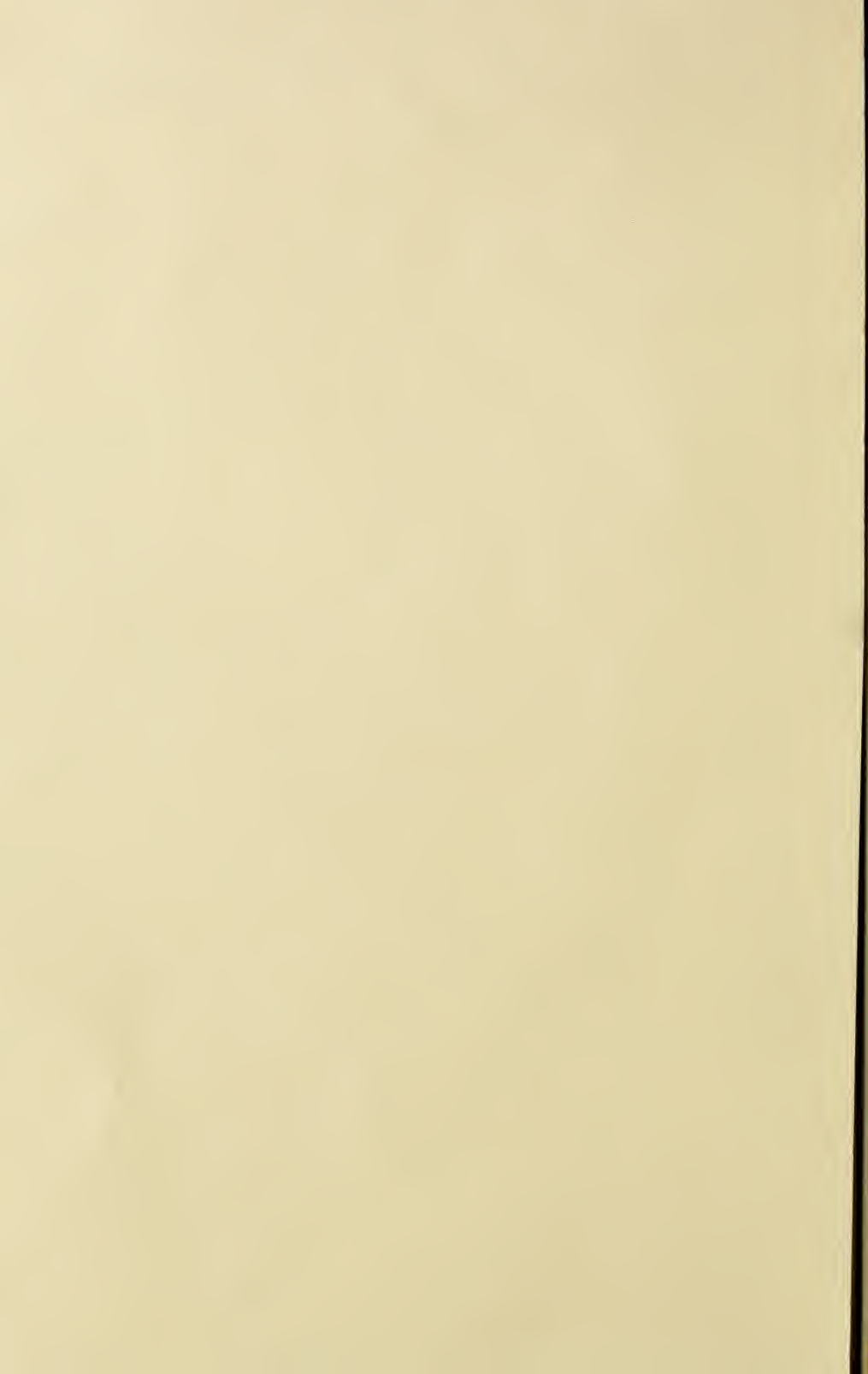


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THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

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AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The reorganization of State and County Agricultural Fairs, and the admirable spirit with which these expositions have been welcomed, are among the best auguries of prosperity in the future. In Maryland the general excellence of the recent exhibitions, and the zealous co-operation of our farmers, stock raisers and manufacturers of labor saving implements and machinery, are deserving of the highest praise. The rural wealth of our counties as displayed in the superiority of their blooded stock, in their fine herds of choice cattle, and in the products of the soil have never been better represented than during the past season. The same may also be said of the Fairs that have been held in Virginia, at Staunton, at Danville, at Richmond, and in other counties of the Old Dominion. Georgia, too, has just had her State Fair, at which large numbers of visitors from other States were present. Indeed all over the country Fairs have been held, and a deeper interest taken in agricultural pursuits than has been felt for years past.

This revival of the great leading pursuit of the country, for the great bulk of our people are producers and not manufacturers, affords us a not unreasonable hope that in the course of a few years the waste and disorganization of a long protracted war will be repaired, and that with the adjustment of the labor system on a new, and, let us trust, an improved basis, will raise the vocation of the farmer to a much higher point than it has yet reached. It is not easy to over-rate the advantages to be derived from county and State agricultural societies, when properly organized and earnestly supported. Apart from the pleasure afforded by these annual reunions; the acquaintances that are made and the friendships that are formed or perpetuated, no man can witness expositions of the kind without taking back with him, to his home, a clearer insight into what may be accomplished by skill and industry, and at least some fragments of knowledge which he may hereafter be able to turn to account.

But few of our people have properly appreciated, as yet, the great fact that the central sea-board

States are the best situated, both from climate and soil, for becoming the granary, not only of the great and populous cities in their midst, but also, to some extent, of European exports. It is true that a large proportion of the soils under cultivation have been reduced in fertility by over-cropping, but the demand for breadstuffs is annually increasing, and this demand will act as a continual stimulus to the improvement of the soil. Only this is needed, together with industry, and a wise economy in the application of means to ends, to fulfil all the conditions of successful farming. We have good roads and excellent water ways. We have railways which are penetrating all parts of the middle States with a perfect network of rails. We have markets readily accessible, and the ocean on our borders. Besides these, we have churches, schools, a settled population and good society.

We say then, that in spite of the higher price of our lands, and of the partial exhaustion of our soils—for their exhaustion is only partial and their natural fertility equal to any soils in the world—we have advantages that more than compensate for the fertility of the virgin soils of the great West. There every thing is new and unformed. There, also, it costs more to carry a crop to market than will cover the price of raising it. Winter wheat cannot be grown in many of the Western States, and resort has to be had to the spring varieties. But even when grown at the present high prices of wages it will scarcely pay to harvest. In Iowa, even now, wheat can be bought at fifty cents a bushel, and from two hundred to four hundred miles West of Chicago, at sixty cents. At Chicago, the best wheat is selling at eighty-nine cents a bushel, which when the cost of transportation from the interior, and the further cost of commissions and storage are deducted, leaves the farmer, not only no profit, but an actual loss. Here in Baltimore, the best red wheat is selling at one dollar and thirty-nine cents a bushel, or fifty cents a bushel more than it sells for in Chicago, whilst the cost of transportation and commissions is the merest trifle as compared with that paid by the farmers of the West.

This same difference in favor of the Middle States

runs through all the varieties of products raised on the farm, or in the garden. At the West, Dairy farming will not pay. Here it is exceedingly profitable. At the West the products of the garden run to waste because there is no market for them. Here they pay handsomely, for not only is the market demand very great, but the establishments for canning fruits and vegetables exhaust all the surplus. There may, indeed, be seasons when prices rule very low, but taking one year with another they yield a handsome profit, in addition to that derived from the ordinary crops of the farm.

All these points it is the province of our Agricultural Fairs to inculcate and enforce. The prizes given for the best cultivated farms act as an incentive to others to bring their farms also up to the highest point of fertility. Such farms demonstrate practically the profits to be derived from thorough culture. In England, forty bushels of wheat to the acre is by no means an unusual crop, and yet, in natural fertility of soil the English lands cannot begin to compare with ours—whilst the climate is in every respect far inferior—the trouble there being to harvest the crop after it has been made—the frequent and continuous rains of August—the harvest season in England—often blasting the hopes of the farmer just as he is on the point of realizing the reward of his labors.

We rejoice then to see the great interest which is now being taken in Agricultural Fairs, not only in our own State, but in Virginia and at the South generally. Rightly conducted they can be made the means of diffusing just such sort of information as the farmer most needs, and if combined with Farmer's Clubs and the interchange of experiences, must prove, before many years have passed, of incalculable service.

A writer in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*, describing the permanence of the action of lime, says that he knows a piece of ground containing 166 acres, which formerly grew nothing but heath. A good dressing of lime was applied on the surface of the sward which has nearly doubled its value. This was done several years ago and totally eradicated the heath. The lime to this day appears in full action, as its effects annually testify, from the richness and sweetness of the herbage, the texture of which has been entirely changed by the application of lime.

People unhappy in marriage who would persuade others to alter their condition, remind me of timid bathers on cold mornings, who, with chattering teeth and quaking limbs, bob panting up to the surface, and brokenly exclaim: "W-why d-don't you c-c-come in? The wa-ater's b-beautiful!"

DRAINING AND THOROUGHNESS IN CULTURE.

From the Monthly Report of the Bureau of Agriculture we make the following extract:

"The great agricultural lesson of the season inculcates the necessity of draining and thorough culture. It is not an exaggeration to estimate the reduction this season, from the alternate drowning and scorching of farm crops, at two hundred million of dollars. Reports from drought parched regions declare the crops in fair condition on lands well worked, and that the effect of the heat was aggravated by want of cultivation as dry weather set in; that on drained soils, properly cultivated, fine crops were made, whilst on wet or undrained lands a failure was imminent."

The readers of the *Maryland Farmer* are aware how often and earnestly we have urged the above points upon their attention in its pages. Not only have we taken this course ourselves, and endeavored editorially to show their practical importance to our farm lands, but we have also given, whenever applicable, the experience of others upon the subject. One of the latter, the editor of the *Practical Farmer*, has said, in one of our earliest numbers, in reference to deep ploughing, "we have for many years continually recommended, both from theory and practice, ploughing from twelve to fifteen inches deep. We believe the ordinary shallow ploughing, four to five inches deep, to be the great cause of the annual reduction in the average of our cereal and other crops; that the result is not only a short and stunted, but also an unhealthy growth, thus inviting insect ravages, and likewise irremediable damage from drought. We observe the wheat crop in Ohio, for example, has seriously diminished. Other crops in other States show also a diminution, and if the cause is not in continuous cultivation, and the exhaustion of only five or six inches of soil, we do not know where to find it."

That this is in part the cause of the decrease in the average of our crops, even in the fertile West, the report of the Agricultural Bureau, as above quoted, verifies. The lands there, which have been under constant cultivation, no longer "if you tickle them with a straw, laugh with a harvest," and even the new lands freshly brought under the plough, are by the present system of farming, alternately "drowned and scorched to the immense injury of the growing crops." Is there no lesson in this for the Atlantic and Middle States? Are we so free, so free from heavy rains or parching and long continued droughts as to be able to disregard these changeful conditions of the season and to commiserate our more unfortunate neighbors, while we ourselves garner full harvests? The experience of many years past has cer-

tainly not been favorable to the plea of any such good fortune on our part. Spring, in recent times has been a season of wet and cold, opening late in Maryland and the neighboring States, and summer has been comparatively dry and wanting in those fertilizing rains that are a necessity for the growing plants, and largely assist in rendering soluble the otherwise inert constituents of the soil.

Deep and thorough cultivation forms one important remedial agent in protecting the crops from the evils both of long continuance of dry weather or of excessive rains. By its own power of absorption a soil deeply ploughed and well broken up will derive from the atmosphere, even in the driest weather, some portion of the sustenance required by the growing plants, and by the depth of soil will keep it moist through a considerable portion of the dry season, whilst discharging gradually the surplus water, which in shallow ploughing would float off a portion of the surface soil.

A little extra trouble and a small additional burden on the working expenses of our farms would be well repaid by the comparative certainty of a fair yield in unfavorable years, and an increase above the average that might be expected under a different system of cultivation. If deep ploughing, frequent harrowing, so as to produce a fine tilth, and underdraining, when necessary, ever become common practice among us, we are confident that the annual product of the crops will be increased by at least one-third.

But deep ploughing, to be thoroughly beneficial, must in many cases be accompanied by careful underdraining. Nature must be assisted in very wet seasons to carry off the surplus moisture from the land, while the rootlets penetrating deeply into the soil are drawing their supplies of food from the new reservoirs thus opened to them, and are made more able to stand a protracted drought. Under certain circumstances thorough drainage may carry off by percolation a portion of the manure which the rains have rendered soluble in the soil, yet, even in such cases, it has many counterbalancing advantages.—First,—it removes stagnant water from the surface and surplus water from under the surface. It lengthens the seasons by drying lands earlier in the spring, and by their larger capacity for absorbing heat enables them to push the growing crops vigorously forward in the earlier part of the season, when the rain fall is best distributed. Second,—it carries down the food to the roots of the plants by rendering the soil more porous, and, consequently, more easily penetrated. A lengthened drought can also be more easily withstood by plants which have their roots deep in the earth, and which are thus protected from the scorching heat of the sun, and rest upon a stratum that is constantly giving up, by evapora-

tion, the moisture which by deep ploughing has been stored away below.

We are the more impressed with the necessity of deeper ploughing, and also in retentive soils of the advantages of underdraining, by the recent reports of the present season's crops in England. The agricultural journals of that country in their statistics of the yield of the cereals in the different counties, have been struck with the fact that wherever the lands were deeply ploughed and well drained, the crops were more than an average, whilst on the contrary wherever the soil was thin and the cultivation less thorough the crops were a partial failure. These facts were the more conclusive, inasmuch as in many instances the soils were of equal quality, and the crops growing side by side. One field under the system of deep ploughing and judicious draining bearing a heavy stand of wheat, whilst the field of another farmer closely adjoining, but tilled in the old method, presented a parched and withered appearance—portions of the plants having been "drowned out," whilst other portions having had their roots loosened by the sponginess of the soil, grew sickly and spindling as the warm weather set in.

It must be remembered, however, that underdraining with us requires only to be applied to soils that are naturally wet and cold. In this respect our climate differs from that of England. There they suffer from too much moisture—here we suffer from too much drought. But the advantages of deep ploughing are common to both countries. To us, indeed, deep ploughing bears the same relation to the future of the crop as thorough underdraining does in England. What our soils require is moisture stored away in the depths of the soil, to be given up slowly to the growing plants by evaporation during the prevalence of dry, hot weather. What the English soils chiefly require is to get rid of the surplus moisture by underdraining. On all soils, therefore, where the subsoil is not deleterious, deep ploughing will be found of manifest benefit, and the same may be said of underdraining wherever the soil is naturally cold, moist and tenacious.

NEW METHOD TO DRY ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.—Johannes Muller recommends the following process: Fill a glass or porcelain cup half full of fused chloride of calcium; pour upon it ether, and put the vessel containing the substances to be dried over it, and cover with a bell jar. The chloride of calcium takes away water from the ether which in turn withdraws it from the substances to be dried. Stuffs dried in this way have a different appearance from such as have had the water expelled in the ordinary way. Plants retain their natural color and animal substances their elasticity and softness.

Our Agricultural Calendar.

Farm Work for December.

The greater portion of the work now to be done on the farm consists of matters of daily routine.—The care of stock, the thrashing of grain, if that has not already been done, the preparation of stuff for fencing, the making of farm gates, the thorough repair of farm implements, and the general duties appertaining to the comfort of the household. Beyond this, the leisure evenings of the farmer may be well employed in laying out his plans for the next seasons crops, and in making such arrangements as will facilitate operations in the Spring.

The work for the month may be set down as follows :

Winter Ploughing.

If the season continues open it is of great advantage to plough stiff clays and leave them in rough fallow through the winter, to be broken up and mellowed by the frosts. But in no case should such lands be ploughed whilst they are wet, or from their adhesive nature they will clod and harden, and neither the harrow nor roller can break them down, when thus hardened, in the spring. Heavy loams may also be subjected to a winter ploughing, and will be the better for it; but in no case should light soils be touched until the opening of spring.

Collecting Materials for Compost.

Collect all sort of rough fibrous materials for conversion into compost. For full directions in regard to the best manner of making composts we refer to the *Farmer* for November last.

Firewood.

The firewood required for the use of the family should invariably be cut and stored away dry, and it is better if it has stood a year, to season. The cutting of firewood for future use should still be prosecuted, wherever a scant supply has been laid in. After curing it for awhile in the woods, haul it to the wood-shed, so that it may season completely under cover.

Shedding for Stock.

Winter protection for stock is equivalent to a double supply of food. In other words, one half the quantity of food given to well sheltered stock, kept warm and comfortable through the inclement winter weather, will turn them out in better condition than double the quantity of food coupled with exposure to biting winds and storms.

Fattening Hogs.

All hogs that have been properly cared for, and which have been kept up for fattening, should be in a condition to kill by the early part of this month. After cold weather sets in they fatten more slowly, and the cost of the meat is thereby greatly increased. If, however, such hogs are not in condition for pork, warm comfortable quarters should be pro-

vided for them and such extra care and attention given to them as will fatten them quickly. Slops thickened with corn meal and slightly soured by previous fermentation, joined to regular supplies of shelled corn in preference to corn in the cob, are the best food for hogs at this season. They should have ready access to charcoal, rotten wood, and salt and ashes to neutralize the acidity which sometimes occurs from high feeding. They should also be made serviceable in converting into manure such rough materials as they can work up, and the pens should be frequently cleaned out and fresh materials furnished. The sleeping apartments should especially be kept warm and dry by constant supplies of fresh bedding.

Young Cattle.

Young cattle cannot be kept in a thriving condition unless they are well cared for. Their food should be occasionally changed, and should at all times be in sufficient quantities for their wants without over-cramming them—a little grain should be given them once a day—they should have access to pure water and salt, and should be allowed exercise in the open air in fair weather.

Sheep.

Sheep should have sheds to retire to in inclement weather. This is quite as necessary for their health and comfort as for the larger animals. Bed the floors with straw, and renew the bedding once a month. Give the sheep, per head, not less than three pounds a day of hay, or its equivalent, and rock salt should be placed under cover at some point in the yard to which they can have access at all times.

Harvesting Corn.

If the corn has been stacked and left standing in the field, gather and husk it as soon as possible.

Fencing.

See that a good supply of fencing is gotten out in the woods to be ready for use whenever it may be wanted. After the posts and rails are split and cut into proper lengths, haul them home and pile them up under cover until an opportunity occurs for hewing, morticing and pointing them.

Gates.

Replace all the cumbrous and old fashioned bars with good substantial gates as rapidly as leisure will allow. Gates will soon pay for the extra cost by the economy of time in passing and repassing them in busy seasons, and by the better security they offer to the inroads of stock.

Draining.

Draining wet lands during this month may still be continued with advantage. If the ground is much encumbered with a network of roots, separate them with an old axe as soon as the frost has slightly bound the soil together.

Compost.

Continue to collect materials for compost heaps.

Wagons, Carts and Farm Implements.

Examine these, and take the earliest occasion to put them in the best condition for future use.

NOTES AND COMMENTARIES.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

Experiments with Potatoes and Corn

which I made the present year, I detail now for the benefit of my fellow farmers, and hope that it may be of general benefit; at least induce some of my young readers to make experiments of different kinds of seeds, culture, &c. that important facts may be arrived at by the test of experience, for we may theorize forever and never come to the truth, unless theory be reduced to practice, and that practice sustain the theory not once, but for a series of varying seasons and on differing soils. Very small is the labor or trouble to annually experiment with a few Blackberry, wild Raspberry, Whortleberry, and Strawberry plants. To sow the seeds of a fine strawberry or other small fruit, or of an Apple, Pear or Peach, and make the result in their fruiting after the best cultivation. Hundreds would prove worthless or barely paying for the trouble and expense of time and labor, but if in ten years by this pleasurable employment of a few leisure moments their is developed a new and choice variety of fruit, or an old variety permanently improved in size, or flavor, or constitutional habit, the labor and time will have been well expended and as a consequence, an immense compensation by way of fortune and fame.— See what sums have been realized by the originators and propagators of the Early Rose Potato, Peabody Strawberry, &c. In this connexion I may here mention a fact that no doubt will stimulate my juvenile readers to like efforts. In May 1868, I suggested to a little friend of mine, who seems interested in Agriculture, to get a few potato seed and see if he could not get a potato to command readily \$60 per bushel, at the same time read to him the accounts of the fabulous prices of Early Rose and other new varieties of potatoes—he did so. Having thinned them to a foot apart in the row, worked them well and in October gathered a fine lot, each hill giving a potato different, in form, and other respects. He made selection of five or six different sorts, kept them separate, and planted them this year; what are the results, I have yet not ascertained. Some were very promising. He raised from the seed last year several that were three and a half inches long, and one inch and three quarters in diameter; several weighed over six ounces. One especially was smooth white, seemed very productive, in shape like Early Rose, though rather longer, was excellent to eat, and had attained a fair size for table use. Some of these he planted this year, on 17th of March, and on 17th June, just 90 days; he gravelled some larger than goose-eggs, and 4 inches long. Now I have no doubt if he judiciously makes

his selections, that in five years from the sowing of the seed, when he will be 16 years of age, his Potato speculation will be worth several thousand dollars, the nucleus of a colossal fortune; for if this one variety should continue to maintain its present high qualities for prolificness, earliness, size and cooking properties, as well as beauty of form, color, and smoothness, it will be in great demand, when properly authenticated and put on the market.

Now, as to my experiments: I selected a piece of timothy and clover turf, of like quality and sort of soil, and after preparing it well, without any fertilizer of any sort, planted on same day (24th May,) this was too early by a month nearly, Early Rose, Scotch Blue, Orono and Harrison. They all grew finely. Planted in rows three feet, and dropt in the row, about 18 to 24 inches apart, mixed little and big whole, except the Harrison, and they were large ones, cut in about four pieces. They were all very promising until the 6th of August, when the drought begun and intensely hot weather to the 28th, when the vines were nearly dead, and from this terrible weather, of course the poor yield has followed, but I give it, as it was as fair for one sort as another, "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." To yield one bushel of little and big potatoes it required of the

No. 1. Early Rose	100 feet of row,
" 2. Scotch Blue	87 "
" 3. Orono	60 "
" 4. Harrison	72 "

This is at the rate of 147 bushels per acre, for No. 1; 170 bushels for No. 2; 245 bushels for No. 3; and 204 bushels per acre for No. 4. Had the season been more favorable the yield of all would have been much increased, but in I presume the same ratio.— The Early Rose had the fewest small potatoes, the Orono the next.

Experiments with Corn.

Bronze Field Corn,—paid \$1 for a pint and planted on rich land, cultivated well, never suffered for rain until it was matured. Worthless—great humbug!

My own sort, planted early in May, suffered with drought, made at the rate of sixty three bushels, shelled corn per acre, 56 lbs. to the bushel.

Yellow gourd seed corn, produced at the rate of 85 bushels per acre. The ears averaged a pint of shelled corn.

"Sanford Corn," bought of P. B. Fanning, on Long Island, N. Y., one peck for \$2.50, produced at the rate of 48½ bushels per acre. It is a broad grain, flinty, dirty white, grows low, shoots near the ground and puts forth a great number of suckers. I did not sucker it and think it was thereby injured. It matures earlier by three or four weeks than any other corn I have ever grown as field corn, and I have no doubt could be planted in July and

would mature by frost. On that account it must prove valuable, especially to Tobacco planters; who fail in plants, they could plant this corn and make a good crop at the distance tobacco is planted. A good season and good land, I have but little doubt this will be a fine yielding corn. It has very small cob, and is eight rowed.

"Indiana Hominy Corn"—obtained from *Terre Haute*, five long ears, great deal of fodder, hard grain, yield $55\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Planted May 21. The drought came upon it just as it began to shoot and tassel, and of course seriously injured it, but it seemed to resist the dry weather and intense heat more than any corn I had. It is a valuable variety beyond doubt. Shall plant largely of it the coming year.

Planters pay too little attention to the various kinds of corn, and experiment too little with this noble crop, as to soils, distance in planting, kinds of manures, plowing or level culture; succoring or not, topping and blading, time to cut off, or top, or blade—all these matters ought to be tested fairly.—It could be done on a small scale, say quarter of an acre, and would not cost much, in either time, money or labor. A few neighbors could easily, in one season, arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the best mode of corn culture in its different stages of growth and maturity, for their immediate section, if it did not established a system for the whole corn region. My experience teaches me that the corn product per acre can be increased to a great extent, if proper attention is paid to selection of seed, manuring and preparation of the ground, and thorough cultivation, but stop working as soon as the roots are much disturbed in doing so. All corn should be sufficiently cultivated by the time the roots run 12 or 16 inches from the hill. No crop returns such a yield in bushels and weight of grain and fodder or provender for stock as corn, if well manured and properly cultivated. It is a gross feeder and a hearty, nothing seems to come amiss to it; coarse manures, mineral and vegetable manures, bones, ashes, salt, &c. &c. each and all are acceptable food for this voracious plant, and yet it is comparatively but a small exhaustor of the soil, as it feeds largely from the atmosphere. I verily believe, in a tolerable good season, thirty barrels per acre can be produced as easily as ten.

My conclusions from experiments, are that northern corn will not yield well in this climate the first season, particularly if planted early. But I think an admixture of northern with our gourd seed tall growing sorts, would produce in a year or more a greatly improved grain, weighing heavier and allowing more stalks on an acre, thereby increasing the product considerably. As to potatoes, I deem the *Early Rose* the best potato now out, and on a

soil that is rich and light, is very prolific. The Harrison is certainly a fair eating potato and grows very large, therefore valuable as a market crop.—The *Orono*, all things considered, I esteem best of all, at least such it has proved for three years past, and in that time I have tested not less than twenty-five varieties, among which were the Carters, (best of all the old sorts except Mercer,) Goodrich, Chili, 12 kinds of Paterson Seedlings from Agricultural Department, Cusco, &c. &c.

While discussing Corn and Potatoes I would suggest that it is an excellent and economical plan as to time and land, that at the first working of the early potato crop, a few grains of any early sweet corn for roasting ears, may be planted between the potato hills at proper distances, and thereby a good crop of table corn be secured without detriment to the potato crop, if the corn be not planted too thick. It would be different with late crop of potatoes among tall growing field corn.

Garden Work for December.

There is nothing that can be done of any special consequence in the garden during this month, except where frames are used. The following suggestions may, however, be of use:

Caul flower and Cabbage Plants.—In mild days uncover the frames and lift the sash a short distance, so as to admit the air but exclude the wind. If the plants require watering, water only with lukewarm water, so as not to check the internal heat. In the afternoon, put the lights down again, and cover over carefully with mats.

Lettuce.—Lettuce seed may still be sown in frames. Very little heat is required for lettuce. If only as much as will take off the chill of the air, the lettuce will grow the stronger for it. Such lettuce plants as have been seeded in the open air, in warm borders facing the south, should now be protected either by a low frame work covered with matting, or with brush placed lightly over the bed.

Small Salading.—Sow small salading in frames throughout the month. Uncover the frames daily in sunny weather, and raise slightly the sash to admit the air. Cover up carefully every night.

Stiff Clays in the Garden.—Dig these over and leave them rough through the winter for the frost to mellow them.

A very full stomach in a horse always crowds his lungs so that he cannot go fast or work hard without danger. Let this be always kept in mind.

To lay off a square acre of land, measure 200 feet for each side of your square, and it will contain an acre within an inch.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

THE CULTIVATION OF EUROPEAN CHESTNUTS
IN MARYLAND.

The cultivation of the chestnut, as a nut bearing tree, is so extended, that it would be superfluous to enter either into a narration of where it is grown, or the many uses and preparations, as food, into which this production enters; or yet the numbers of people to whom it furnishes an important food supply, almost as much relied upon as is the potato in Ireland. No ordinary reader is ignorant in relation to these subjects.

The manner of cultivation, however, is probably known only to readers having special information, and to travellers, who, having a taste for and knowledge of tree culture, have informed themselves when abroad. I propose giving briefly the culture as it is practiced in France, and also the necessary modifications in the climate of the region of Washington, to prevent much the greater number of grafts being killed or injured by the frosts.

In France, if it is intended to make a chestnut orchard on land under cultivation, only lands that are strong or hilly are employed, because it is better economy than to make use of better lands. Engrafted trees of such species as are best adapted to the district, soil and exposure, are chosen from a nursery, and set out at distances of about sixty feet apart, and receive the usual attention and care given to a young fruit tree. About the sixth year they begin to yield something, and the yield rapidly increases for a number of years; at maturity, five bushels per tree is not unusual.

If it is intended to make a chestnut orchard on land where there is a growth of chestnut trees, they are cut down and removed, and after the end of the second year the chestnut sprouts from the stumps will have attained a sufficient size for engrafting—they having been thinned out the first season, leaving only three or four of the strongest to each stump, at distances of some sixty feet apart, which will be proper to make "stands."

In the spring of the year, after the peach trees are in bloom, the grafting is performed, in a variety of ways; among others, the ordinary cleft, and in doing this the stock is cut off some five feet high and the graft inserted, clayed or waxed, as is usual with all grafts, and a small paper cove placed over it to protect the graft from drying out and the buds from injury by the bugs.

The growth of wood is usually prompt and strong, but the chestnut does not take as readily as the apple, about three out of five being the average—owing to a want of tenacity of wood fibre the grafts have to be protected by means of a wythe, to which they are to be tied for support against violent winds

the ordinary "cutting back" and care required for other grafts to be given them.

Wishing to introduce and see extended so valuable a culture, some twelve years ago I purchased a tract of land having a considerable growth of chestnut upon it, and having had it cut over, proceeded as above described as practiced in France to engraft the scions, having procured eight or ten varieties of the best grafts from Le Roy, of Angers, France.

A fair proportion of the grafts took, and the following fall looked very well, but in the Spring much the greater number had either died out or looked sickly. I observed, however, that although the "Marrow of Lyons" seemed to have stood best, that some of all the varieties were living, and some of every variety had perished.

On my return from an unavoidable absence of about three years from the country, I found about one-fifth of the original number that had taken, in a good growing condition, and about the same number sickly and dying out, the remainder having already died.

The following spring I engrafted about six hundred trees with a fair success; violent winds destroyed a number, notwithstanding as much care was given them as was thought necessary; the winter came, and, notwithstanding that it was not unusually severe, as was the one following my former attempt, the same loss as before occurred from the grafts being affected by the frosts. The injury was subsequently shown to be due to the unequal expansion from freezing of the sappy rapid growth of the graft and that of the fibrous stock.

A succeeding year, at the suggestion of my excellent neighbor, James E. Williams, Esq., I had a certain number of scions cut off level with the ground and engrafted; the success in taking became greater; by staking the trees and tying them they were effectually protected against the winds, and by heaping up the earth a foot or more around the point at which the graft was inserted, where it was properly done, and the soil was dry, they invariably lived through the winter and continued a healthy growth.

The civil war then occurred, and prevented the application of the experience gained, and of establishing the culture of the chestnut as one of our most useful and profitable crops, and, as I hoped, making the culture general wherever a natural growth of chestnut existed.

To establish the culture I would proceed as follows: Cut off the indigenous growth of chestnut, and burn or destroy the brushwood; when the shoots push fully, say in June, thin out to three or four, kept in groups, established as nearly as possible some sixty feet apart. The following spring engraft the shoots, cutting them off on a level with

the ground ; stake and tie them to prevent injury from high winds ; keep the cattle away from them ; examine and keep the grafting wax carefully pressed around the cleft, which becomes displaced by the growth of the stock, and when November comes heap up the earth a foot deep or more around the stock, so as to prevent the stock freezing at the point where the graft was inserted.

Any one who carries out these directions will in five or six years have a young bearing orchard that will, I feel sure, fulfill afterwards any reasonable expectation. I have endeavored to be explicit and concise ; if I have failed in any particular necessary to the information of any one who may wish to try this culture, I will be happy to supply it, if requested, through your widely read and valuable paper, in the hope that it will be as useful to others as the person asking it. Although circumstances have prevented my prosecuting so promising a culture, I doubt not that I would have been entirely successful had I began with the experience now furnished to the public.

D. A.

FARM ACCOUNTS.

PALMETTO HALL, NEAR CHAPTICO, MD. }
November 16th, 1869. }

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer :

In response to your request that I should send you an extract from my account with the farm crops, in reply to the inquiry in the October number of the *Maryland Farmer*, "Does the Wheat Crop Pay?" I beg leave to enclose the following statement, hoping it may be practically useful to wheat growers generally. Not having yet closed up the account of the present crop, I am unable to furnish a report. Will some one give us a similar report of Tobacco.

Yours, AUGUSTIN L. TAVEAU.

	Wheat Field to Farm Account.	Dr.
Aug., 1867,	To fallowing 35 acres, at \$2, charge ½ to grass.....	\$35 00
	To Harrowing do. at \$1 do....	17 00
	To 3½ tons Guano, do....	149 82
	To 37 bushels Seed Wheat, at \$2 35	86 95
	To 7 bushels do. at \$3.....	21 00
	To Use of Drill, at 50c. p. a.	17 50
	To interest on 35 acres land, at 6 per acre.....	63 00
July, 1868,	To Use of Reaper, at \$1 p. a.	35 00
	To Bind'g and Stack'g Hire	46 69
	To Board of Hands	13 80
	To Haul'g 44 loads to Thres'r	15 00
	To Threshing Hire and Board of hands.....	28 21
	Total cost of crop.....	\$531 47
Cr.		
	By sales 334 bushels Wheat.....	\$772 10
	By seed resowed (66 bushels).....	118 75
	By 20 tons Straw, at \$6.....	120 00
	Net value of Crop	1,010 85
	Net profits.....	\$479 38

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.
LIME ON SOUR LANDS.

PHOSPHATES vs. SUPER-PHOSPHATES.

The article in the October number of the *Farmer*, by Dr. Bierce, headed "Lime vs. Plaster," gives a complete solution to a question which is of vital importance to the farmers of this section of country, but which, however, has been a source of perplexity and discouragement to them. If you will go into our woodlands, you will find the soil very shallow, notwithstanding the deposition of vegetable matter for centuries. Our swamps, even when drained, are worthless, producing only sour dock. If by green crops we give vegetable mold to our fields, after one tillage crop, the soil is as close and as much "out of heart" as ever.

Now, why is this? Clover and peas grow well with us, but do not permanently improve our lands. From the Doctor's standpoint the answer is plain. Our lands are completely impregnated with sulphuric acid. The rocks are mostly silicious and quartzose, and all show more or less traces of sulphate of iron. We have fine Chalybeate springs, and all of the seep water is of the same nature.

This plainly accounts for the shallowness and unkindliness of our soil. The acid in the soil "literally eats up" the *humus* as fast as it is formed. The swamps, especially, receiving as they do the washings from the higher lands, are so surcharged with this acid as not to discover the least trace of vegetable mold.

It is, therefore, very evident that the only foundation for successful farming, with us, is the free use of lime upon our lands. The lime will unite with the sulphuric acid in the soil, and form sulphate of lime or plaster. This process not only neutralizes the acid, but forms a compound, which is an excellent fertilizer to most crops. In a word, lime will deprive our soils of a corroding ingredient, relieve its *hungriness*, and prepare them to utilize whatever vegetable fertilizers we may apply to them in the shape of barn-yard manure, green crops, &c.

In conclusion, these thoughts have suggested a query which we think of great importance to us here, viz : Shall we use the super-phosphates on our lands, or shall we apply the crude bone dust? As you are aware, a large amount of sulphuric acid is used in converting the phosphates into super-phosphates. It seems to us to be an unwise policy to add more of sulphuric acid to a soil which is already overcharged with it. Does not our soil contain enough acid to convert the bonedust at once into a super phosphate and render it available for the first crop. An answer to these inquiries, through the columns of the *Farmer*, will greatly oblige, yours,

R. A. WILSON.

Fort Hampton, Ala., Oct. 30th, 1869.

USE OF ARTIFICIAL MANURE.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer :

In this advanced age of agricultural science it seems strange that any Plauter, Farmer or Market Gardener should or could be found plodding along in the old paths of slow farming; and yet, with all the light of applied chemistry we find hundreds who year after year till their plantation, farm or market garden without studying the absolute necessity of applying *artificial Manures*, it is simply toiling and blundering along, blindly careless of his own interest in his real estate, and the common products of the land on which he resides. The planter, farmer or gardener who cannot see the great advantage to be gained from the judicious application of a super-phosphate of lime (artificial manure), is most truthfully wanting, or devoid in intelligence.—When men have such things for sale their statements and publications are regarded with suspicion by a certain class, but where the testimony of hundreds of intelligent men can be adduced to show that such things are good, then certainly the *fact exists*. The manuring of land is logical in its conclusions and may be classed as exceedingly simple and easily understood. Soil in its productions combines certain substances in combination with each other; these substances are requisite in the soil for the purposes of plant food. Should the land become barren, then it would contain only an atom of the necessary quantity essential for production, and the crop must therefore suffer either in quality or quantity, and it may be said, more frequently, in both. The idea of using manure is to furnish the soil with the elements necessary for plant food, and at the same time reproduce rich soil so as to be able to meet the constant requirements of repeated annual croppings. It is well understood, among intelligent farmers, that the substances furnished by the land to the plant to produce its growth, must detract from the vegetative power of the land. All the cultivated cereals, plants and roots; such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, peas, beans, &c., contain lime, potash, phosphoric acid, &c., and beside carry carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, it is therefore plain that the manure used must contain elements to fertilize the soil, so that it can furnish to the plants what is demanded of it during their growth. The illiterate sometimes answer that he has grown in his poor soil for years, without such manures; grant that he has, but what are the ultimate consequences? Why, deterioration both in quantity and quality. Growth may continue for a long time, but the annual production must suffer in quality and quantity in same ratio, as full maturity can never arrive without the presence in the soil of every element which rightly en-

ters into and belongs to the composition of the plant. The facts being thus set forth it follows *per se* that the manure to be used must supply these qualities to the soil. At this point comes the important consideration, that whatever manure or preparation furnishes the necessary elements, to the greatest extent, is the most valuable. Barn-yard manure is deficient in all elements, save and except that of ammonia, even if it could be had in quantities to suit the demand. It follows, therefore, that the farmer must fall back upon artificial manures (Super Phosphate of Lime) as his stand-by at all times; let him use this judiciously, and the time must and will come in the history of such things, that the States of North America will be eclipsing, or rivaling soon the agricultural portions of the old world. Thousands upon thousands of the best educated farmers all over the U. S. are giving their united testimony in favor of the constant annual use of artificial manures. It is but proper here to state, that the annual production and consumption of Artificial Manures in the United States is less than *one hundred thousand tons*, while in England alone the annual consumption has reached to the enormous bulk of *three hundred thousand tons*, to say nothing of what amounts are used in the other countries of Europe. If the writer's memory is correct, he thinks, in point of square miles, that Pennsylvania equals the whole United Kingdom; to say the least of the artificial manure business question in the United States, we all must conclude that it is in its infancy. The day must come when from this very agency alone, that the planters and farmers of this nation shall sit in gladness of heart and see prosperity shining all around them; then they will enjoy the shades of their own "fig tree," for "seed time and harvest" shall have come.

Respectfully, CLIFTON.

Wheat Seeding.

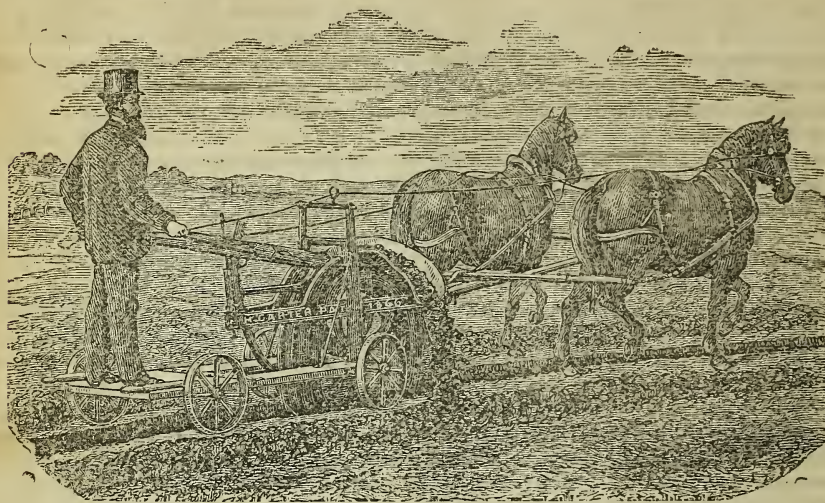
To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer:

I have for the last ten years used all kinds of guanoes and fertilizers on my wheat crop; last fall I concluded to try the Orchilla Guano, imported by Messrs. B. M. Rhodes & Co., of your city. Formerly upon the same piece of land, about 14 acres, I used the Peruvian Guano, and realized 200 bushels of wheat, which was at the time considered an excellent crop. The last fall I seeded about 12 acres of the same field, sowing about 300 pounds of the Orchilla Guano to the acre, the result was 260 bushels of wheat. The wheat sowed was the white wheat

EDWARD SPEDDEN,
Cedar Grove, Howard Co., Md.

Stupidity has this advantage over wit, it is oftener the more complete.

CARTER'S IMPROVED DITCHING MACHINE.



Carter's Improved Ditching Machine.

The following we extract from the circular of the inventor of the Ditching Machine, who has furnished us with the above illustration :

This machine is a new invention, having been recently patented, and is intended for cutting ditches for laying tile, for underdraining. It has already taken several prizes, and from its simple construction, and the ease with which it is managed, it is likely to come into general use in a short time, wherever draining is needed.

The earth is loosened by a cast-steel spade or shear, and elevated by a revolving flanged wheel, in the face of which are strong spikes, that force the earth up inside of the casing, until it comes to the top, when the spikes pass through a grate or comb, leaving the earth to be thrown off on one side, as shown in the cut.

This machine is guaranteed to cut from 100 to 200 rods of ditch per day, 3 feet deep, 11 inches wide at the top, and 8 inches at the bottom, leaving it clear, and ready for the tile. It works satisfactorily in any kind of soil, and cannot clog in the toughest and most adhesive clays. It is drawn to and fro in the same track, cutting from 2 to 5 inches each way, until the ditch is complete. Two men and from two to four horses, are required to work it. Address Rennie & Whiteside, Agents, Box 2796, Buffalo, New York.

"I never shot a bird in my life," said an Irishman to a friend, who replied: "I never shot anything in the shape of a bird except a squirrel, which I killed with a stone, and it fell into the river and was drowned."

Salt and Lime.

These two common articles will, when mixed and allowed to lay for a few months, make an excellent manure, which in its action will much excel an equal amount of either of its original parts.

Air-slaked lime should be thoroughly mixed with common coarse salt, in the proportion of three of lime to two of salt by measure, and kept well sheltered from the weather. The mixture should be thoroughly shovelled over every two or three weeks; the longer it is mixed before using the better it will be—and three or four months is the least time that should elapse between mixing and using.

In England the value of this compound is more generally understood, and it is there used in large amounts for almost all crops except flax, to which it was found to be injurious, by injuring the fiber, though it will materially increase the yield of seed.

Now is the time to mix it for the wheat crop of next fall, in order that it may have all possible time to produce the change which takes place in its constituents—the salt and lime being decomposed, and two new and valuable compounds are formed in their place—at least so our chemists tell us; anyhow, it is a first rate manure, and at the same time not very expensive, and is easily made on a small scale.

—*Cor. Practical Farmer.*

The agricultural editor of the *Weekly Press*, reminds boys who have to split wood, that it splits much more easily up from the roots than downward. The stick should be turned upside down before striking it. So, too, it is better to split by slabs than to strike through the center of it.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

BY DR. W. J. BARBEE.

From a series of articles on the cultivation of cotton, written by Dr. W. J. Barbee, and published in the *Metropolitan Record*, of New York city, we continue the following:

THE MARKET.

Cotton is usually consigned to a merchant in a city or large town; and the planter can use his discretion about its sale. He may instruct his merchant to sell immediately, or wait for a higher market. He may allow him to use his own judgment, or give him special instructions, limiting as to time and price.

The merchant or factor takes the cotton, stores it away in his shed, takes samples and goes out in search of a buyer. After receiving several bids from various brokers, he finally closes down on one at a stipulated price per pound. The cotton is weighed, the calculation made, the money paid to the merchant; the merchant settles with the planter, charging him for storage, commission, drayage, repairage, weighing, and insurance.

The whole expense on a bale of cotton from the time it leaves the planter's depot until it is sold to a broker, may be estimated as follows:

Freight (say forty miles).....	\$2.00
Drayage.....	50
Storage.....	50
Repairage (probably).....	25
Weighing.....	25
Insurance.....	1.00
Commissions.....	4.00
Government tax.....	

Total..... \$3.50

GRADATION OF QUALITY AND PRICES.

There are three primitive classes of cotton, viz., ordinary, middling, and fair; but factors and brokers have made so many wool-splitting distinctions, that we are compelled to recognize all their divisions and subdivisions. We presume the following would be regarded as an exhaustive classification:

Primitive Class.	Subdivisions.	Price Supposed.
1. Ordinary.	{ Low ordinary,...	25c. per lb.
	{ Ordinary,.....	27c. "
	{ Good ordinary,.	32c. "
2. Middling.	{ Low middling,..	34c. "
	{ Middling,.....	36c. "
	{ Good middling,.	40c. "
3. Fair.	{ Middling fair,...	44c. "
	{ Fair,.....	48c. "
	{ Fine fair,.....	50c. "

It is a very easy matter for us to see the difference between low ordinary and middling, or between middling and fine fair; but the art of discriminating by a glance of the eye, so as to determine with precision where middling ends and good middling begins, belongs to the factor and broker; and they have it in their special keeping, often agreeing and often disputing.

We have witnessed some of these disputations, much to our amusement and greatly to our moral training. The factor and broker preach from the same text, but their sermons are widely divergent. The text is this: Self-interest is a primary principle

of human nature. The factor unrolls his specimen or sample, and says, "Here Brother Broker, I want to sell you a good bargain this morning. Look at that sample of middling."

"Middling, indeed!" responds the broker: "I call that low middling."

"I don't see it," says the factor.

"I don't see that it is middling," responds the broker. "However, how many bales have you?"

"Twenty," answers the factor.

"What will you take?"

"Thirty-six."

"Can't give it."

"What will you give?"

"Thirty-four."

"Can't take it."

"I'll split the difference and give you thirty-five."

"Take it. Write out your draft quick; I'm in a hurry."

"Just wait, my friend, till I see the twenty bales, and have 'em weighed."

A laugh and a joke closed the conference; but before night the transaction is closed. The cotton changes hands, and the broker ships it as soon as possible to New York or New Orleans, and "realizes"—perhaps a profit, perhaps a loss.

THE SUCCESSFUL PLANTER—EXPERIMENTS MADE BY NORTHERNERS IN 1866—A SENSIBLE VERMONT.

The successful planter is a man who must possess a certain kind and degree of intelligence and executive ability. He may be a learned man, or a very illiterate one. The learning is not objectionable—indeed, on many accounts, very desirable; but much learning will not make cotton unless the possessor applies it properly to practice.

Some of our best planters are well-educated men. Some of our best-educated men are poor planters, and some of the most successful planters in the country are the most illiterate. Hence, we infer a man must have cotton-planting sense. He must have sound common sense, good perceptive faculties, strong animal energy, indomitable perseverance, good governing faculties, and an all-conquering will. He must be trained in the school of experience. He must know "the times and the seasons" of the cotton plant. He must study its wants, watch its growth, notice its developments, and give direction to his hands to work precisely in accordance with his orders.

A kind Providence has placed all things under law. All the ordinances of nature are the laws of God. If man obeys them, he will be blessed in natural advantages and privileges. If he disobey, he will suffer punishment. And all this natural administration of affairs is entirely independent of moral character. True, the moral and the natural do not come in conflict; they are harmonious, coming from the same author. But we mean that moral goodness, disregarding natural law, will never make a cotton crop, and still further, that well-directed industry, conforming to the laws of cotton growth, will make a cotton crop, whether the planter be a saint or a sinner.

We are strong advocates of natural as well as moral Providence. "God sends his rain on the just and unjust." He has ordained seasons, soils, climates, and zones of vegetation. He has endowed men with the capacity to study the history, habits, wants, necessities, and demands of every plant on the globe, and to determine their respective utility.

If man's labor harmonize with Nature's ordinance

ces, the labor, will prove a success. If the labor come in collision with Nature it must prove a failure. Oranges cannot be cultivated in the frigid zone, and the polar bear cannot be trained to live in the torrid zone. Nature forbids it. So, too, with regard to our mighty and influential plant.—It must be treated in accordance with its nature. It must be planted and cultivated in a soil and under a climate adapted to its physical constitution; and he who dares to violate the laws which govern the planting and culture of cotton, will find himself the loser.

Many of our "Northern friends" have made experiments among us in raising cotton. So far as we have learned, nearly all of them were "*in the grass*," with little hope of recovery. They trusted too much to their own wisdom, and to the "intelligence and faithfulness" of their colored friends. Very few of them were able to "make buckle and tongue meet," and many of them came out in debt.

We heard of one sensible Vermont. He came all the way down from the Green Mountains, and selected a river plantation, stocked it well, and hired a good, practical overseer or superintendent—a man who was born and raised in the country, and has made cotton for nearly twenty years. He paid him a large price—perhaps \$2,000 a year to attend to his place—returned to Vermont and attended to his home business. He had a fine crop, and made money.

In this case the real planter—the one recognized by Nature and by the cotton—is the overseer or superintendent, who with ceaseless vigilance "makes every thing move about him like clockwork" from daylight to the going down of the sun.

THE LABOR QUESTION—CAN THE WHITE MAN LABOR IN THE COTTON FIELDS?—HOW DO THE FREEDMEN WORK?—HOW WILL THE TWO CLASSES WORK TOGETHER?—WHAT IS THE PROBABLE FUTURE OF THE FREEDMEN?—COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE OF FREE AND SLAVE LABOR.

To the first of these questions we give an unhesitating affirmative answer, but it will require some explanation. The man unaccustomed to labor cannot stand the cotton field. He may, possibly, train himself to it gradually, but the chances are against him. The white man, fresh from the North, right in the heat of summer, cannot endure the labor; a few days' working will lay him up for the balance of the season. But the white man who has been raised to labor, more especially one who has been raised in the country, can endure it. Our young men who returned from the army, laid down the sword and the gun, and took up the plough and hoe—they have found themselves to be as able in the cotton field as they were in the field of battle. They have been blessed with an ordinary share of health, and indeed bid fair to make splendid laborers.

Our "Northern brethren" also, as far as capacity for labor is concerned, appear to be doing nobly.—They tug and toil, and pour out their sweat in copious streams over their small cotton and big grass, and demonstrate their physical manhood in a most satisfactory manner.

The laboring foreigner, too, is coming in and joining the great congregation of workers—the German, the Frenchman, the Irishman, the Englishman, the Scotchman, the Swiss, and the Italian.

With proper care and prudence, the *Caucasian* accustomed to labor can work in the cotton field, though he cannot stand it as well as the *negro*.—About one-third of the present laborers are white, the balance blacks.

In answering the second question, How do the freedmen work? facts alone must be our guide.—We answer very briefly, and without any hesitation, when left solely to themselves, they do precisely as all the race have done who have gone before them. They sink down into idleness, filth, disease, and death. The report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton, made a few years ago, is very satisfactory on this point. It is simply a second edition of McKenzie's "*St. Domingo*," in respect of the moral and industrial *status* of the negro, and his gradual descent from slavery, through freedom, to the grave.

On the other hand, we state with pleasure that wherever the negro has been controlled, put to work, compelled to work by contract, and has had the superintendence of a competent white man, he does well: the nearer he has been made to approach his old position of a slave, the better he has labored, and we believe it will always be so. The course of the late Congress, more especially in conferring civil rights upon the negro, is well calculated to arouse the worst fears of the Southern planter. The inevitable tendency of all their measures is to establish vagabondism, pauperism, pest-houses, crowded hospitals, walking nuisances, larceny, pillaging, bureaux, negro effeminacy, epidemics, desolation, death. The end of these things is the extinction of poor Africans, and the grand jubilee of their destroyers. May God stop them in their mad career! May a wise policy prevail, and may the freedman by judicious legislation of the State in which he lives, and the kind yet rigid discipline of his employers, live long in the land, and prove himself a useful laborer! We cannot well give him up. We can do better for him than any of his new friends.—We know his wants, his wishes, his capacity; and, as we have accepted the abolition of slavery as a fixed and unalterable fact, we are now paying him for his labor, and endeavoring to allow him to work out his own salvation by our sincere co-operation.

We ask protection from the government. What is it? We ask "*to be let alone*." This is all the protection we want. Shall we have it? The future of the freedmen, then, may be thus stated: If the Radical policy is carried out, they will degenerate and become extinct; if union measures prevail, just the very reverse of the Radical policy, they will live, flourish, increase, and contribute by their labor to the wealth of the country.

In this connection we present the following remarks of Hon. J. W. Clapp, of Mississippi, made at the close of a valedictory address to the Trustees of the University of Mississippi, three years ago:

"The plan which would seem to be dictated alike by policy and true philanthropy is, that the two races here in the South should be left, without the surveillance and intermeddling of a third party to work out together their respective destinies, and for each one to adapt itself to that level where the great law of moral gravitation will sooner or later inevitably place it. This plan, it is conceded, is, like every thing human, liable to abuse, and may give rise to instances of hardship and injustice; but if the two races are to live together, it is the only feasible mode by which collisions and conflict can be avoided, the capacity of the negro for labor utilized, and he be rendered a comparatively respectable member of the community.

"But as the probability is that the policy adopted by the law-making power at Washington will be adhered to, by which the negro will inevitably become more and more unreliable and inefficient as a

laborer, prudence, if not an imperative necessity, require that we should, in view of this contingency, make systematic and persevering efforts to fill up the channels of industry from other sources, and with those of our own color who can be assimilated and identified with us as a homogeneous element both of prosperity and power; treating the negro in the meantime with humanity and kindness, encouraging his mental and moral culture, and extending to him without stint or grudging all the rights to which he is properly entitled in his new condition, but at the same time preserving with jealous pertinacity a social barrier between him and us that shall be impassable and perpetual, for upon this depends our preservation as a people from a fate more deplorable than extermination itself."

We sincerely hope that the apprehension expressed by the distinguished speaker will not be realized, and that the thunder is now preparing which will break in terrible fury on the heads of the traitors who have been trying to establish a despotism upon the ruins of the Republic.

Let us hope for the best, labor and wait: and the time, we trust, will soon come when our labor will not be in vain.

DRY WALKS FOR WINTER.—We should be remiss in our duty were we to neglect, at this season of the year, to repeat our counsel as to the great comfort and convenience which dry walks insure about dwellings, barns and outhouses generally in winter and early spring. We are pained sometimes to see the utter negligence prevailing upon some premises in this respect. A few old boards, or a dollars' worth or two of new boards, nice flat stones, or a liberal supply of coal ashes would save ten times the cost in shoe-leather, damp feet, colds, doctors' bills and loss of time. Coal ashes laid on dry ground to the depth of three or four inches after removing the mud, make a first-rate walk, and they can be put to no better use. The difference to be seen upon a premises where dry walks are provided wherever needed, when compared to others where this moral influence has no abiding place, is enough to make us shiver as well as to cause us to feel for the absence of social charities in the family. A Christian man exhibits the effects of the religion he professes in everything, and in nothing more than his domestic relation.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

TO PRESERVE CABBAGE.—Cabbage is preserved in a variety of ways, says the *Gardener's Monthly*. If a few dozen only, they may be hung up by the roots in a cool cellar, or buried in the soil, heads downward, to keep out the rain, or laid on their sides as thickly as they can be placed, nearly covered with soil, and then completely covered with corn stalks, litter or any protecting material. The main object in protecting all these kinds of vegetables is to prevent their growth, by keeping them cool as possible, and to prevent shrivelling by keeping them moist.

GYPSUM.

From its cheapness, easy manipulation and almost universal application, phosphate of lime is undoubtedly the most important of all the mineral fertilizers. So far, unfortunately, this country has been entirely dependent for its supplies of gypsum upon Nova Scotia, and, such is the cost of land transportation, that none but the States on the Atlantic Slope have been able to avail themselves of this valuable material, by some of which—Maryland and Virginia, for instance—it is regarded as indispensable to the successful cultivation of several of their staple crops. Immense, and, indeed, inexhaustible beds of pure gypsum have long been known to exist in Southwest Virginia, and into one of these, in Smyth County, a perpendicular shaft, ten feet in diameter has been sunk, five hundred and eighty-five feet, without penetrating the stratum and without striking water, the stratum commencing at four feet beneath the surface and underlying many hundred acres.

A company has been chartered under the superintendence of Mr. John Robin McDaniel, of Lynchburg (whose name is a guarantee of success), for the development of this quarry, and this, it appears, can be done by building a railroad of only fourteen miles in length, at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars per mile, thus putting the plaster beds in connection by railroads of uniform gauge with the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and, indeed, with the whole basin of the Mississippi river.

This plaster, tested with others, has proved vastly superior, one ton being equal to two of the Nova Scotian; it is, in fact, the purest sulphate of lime known to geologists, and it can be quarried with the greatest facility. Responsible parties, after a careful examination of the beds, are willing to contract to raise and deliver it on the cars at twenty-five cents per ton, or to quarry, grind, barrel and deliver on the cars, at two dollars per barrel. Now our own experience of year in the use of plaster in Virginia and Maryland warrants the assertion that the cost of gypsum, applied to the staple crops of those States, and to clover, is repaid more than tenfold by the increased product, to say nothing of the increased value of the manures, the ammonia of which is fixed by the application of the sulphate. It is fair to presume that the same results will be attained everywhere in the great basin of the Mississippi, heretofore deprived of its agricultural use, hence the success of this enterprise grows from local to national importance, and to secure that success, beyond all peradventure and at once, the bonds of the company should, if necessary, be endorsed by the States to be benefited, or, better still, by the Federal Government itself.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

PLANT TREES FOR SHADE AND SHELTER.

It has been my business for the past 23 years to travel in different parts of the country, and from my own observations and conversations with many intelligent farmers, I have learned the great value of trees in fields, both as screens to growing crops and shade to grazing animals. A few trees set in the fence-rows, when well branched, break the force of the winds when tornadoes sweep over the land, and also lessen the damage they do when unchecked, and make a comfortable shade for animals during hot sunny weather.

It matters not whether the trees be forest or fruit-bearing. How can cows be expected to give as large yields, when roasted in open fields from morning till night; or how can oxen and horses get stronger? How can sheep breed well and give large and fine fleeces annually, or get fat for the butcher, without the comfort of shade?

We have a law to punish *cruelly to animals*; it should be put in force against farmers in their rural domains, and then they would set out trees for shade and shelter, and would soon realize great benefits both from the crops and animals. What else can one expect than to have Indian corn knocked down, and the cereals laid flat upon the ground, by dashing rain-storms carried before furious winds, as by a desolating angel of wrath?

Trees were made to grow large to shelter other crops, yet the violent tempests often knock them down and break their strong roots and branches to fragments. The stroke that demolishes a great tree would break down a house or destroy a field of grain, kill a flock of sheep or herd of cattle—causing a loss of hundreds of dollars. Many farmers are careful to keep their gates shut, to guard against danger; and yet they leave open the great flood-gates through which damaging storms sweep over their lands with terrific ruin—all for want of planting trees. These check the velocity of winds and tame their violence, so that they would be rendered almost harmless.

I do not mean that every lot should be surrounded with trees—but a few in a row, 60 or 80 feet apart, will afford shelter and shade to two fields. Grazing animals will enjoy their shade in hot days, and shelter under them on cold nights; and larger profits will result;—growing crops, too, will be less damaged by storms. The trees will be much out of the way of tillage, and live upon subsoil, so that grass at least will thrive under them.

Our wealthy farmers must take the lead in this matter, as they have done with other improvements. Hard-working farmers will soon observe the benefit of shade trees, and will follow the example set before them.

The poorest farmer may purchase and plant ten 50-cent trees yearly, until he has enough, and will not feel the cost. This will be far better than spending five dollars upon election days, or making wagers about which candidate will be elected.—WALTER ELDER, in *Practical Farmer*.

DRESSING HOGS---CURING MEAT---MAKING SAUSAGES.

DRESSING HOGS.—At a meeting of the Delaware, Ohio Farmers' Club, the subject of slaughtering and dressing hogs was discussed as well as the curing of pork. It was recommended that the hog should be laid on the back; that the party butchering should stand over the hog, left hand on nose, edge of knife towards the hog; cut both arteries, three inches sufficient, five better, the main thing is to bleed well. Scald as soon as killed—two hogs to one kettle of water; blood is a good test for the water; if too hot it curdles the blood; water should be soft, if hard, throw in some ashes; some prefer pine tar or rosin.

Throw a bucket of cold water over the hog as soon as scalded—it closes the pores and whitens the skin. When hung up, wash, scrape upwards, wash again and wipe with a cloth; should be thoroughly washed, scraped and wiped; heart or liver should never be cut in the hog; take entrails out to jugular vein, then take the vein, heart and liver out.

The pork should be slightly salted for two or three days, skin side down, and then turned and covered with salt; put in brine for 30 days for medium sized ham; brine should be brought to a scald but used cold; brine should be preserved, old brine the best, but should be boiled and skimmed before used; salt should be well rubbed in; coarse salt the best, not safe to use salt in the bottom of the barrel after having stood for some time; 8 lbs. salt, 5 lbs. sugar, and 1-4 lb. salt-petre to 100 lbs. meat, is the recipe.

OUR RECIPE FOR CURING MEAT.—To one gallon of water, Take $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of saltpetre, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of potash. In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together, until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, &c., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well; though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar.

If this recipe is properly tried it will never be

abandoned. There is none that surpasses it, if so good.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

TO MAKE FIRST-RATE SAUSAGES.—Pass your meat (without freezing) through your meat cutter, put it into a kettle and place it on a stove or over a moderate fire. Stir it thoroughly, being careful not to let it cook or burn on the bottom, while another person adds the following: For ten pounds of meat, three large tablespoons of salt; five of sage, two of summer savory, two of black pepper, two teaspoonsfull of saltpetre, pulverized or dissolved; three-quarters pound of sugar. Stir until the seasoning is thoroughly incorporated with the meat; then pack in deep earthen dishes or tin pans. Set away to cool. The next day, or soon after, warm lard so that it will spread with a case knife and make a coating over the meat, and it will keep any reasonable length of time fresh and sweet. Should you wish to preserve any until warm weather, take fine brown paper, cut it little larger than the surface of your dish, wet it on one side with the white of an egg, lay it on egg-side down, pressing it gently with the hand, letting the edge come over the edge of the dish, which will soon adhere and exclude all air. Keep it in a cool, dry place. The flavor cannot be surpassed.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

New Jersey Seed Farm.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., July 6, 1869.

New Jersey is famed for exceptional industries and the faculty of making profitable what are apparently the most profitless of occupations. She makes fortunes out of strawberries when most people only lose it. She takes the desert-land that in Pennsylvania or Nebraska would hardly be bought or taken at any price and makes it to blossom as the rose.

Prominent among the industries which have spread the fame of New Jersey over all the Union is the raising of seeds. It is an old business in that State, but never till lately has it been pushed with the scientific and intelligent enterprise which characterizes it to-day. A first-class seed farm now is an institution, as complete as interesting in its way, and as good a field for the display of administrative ability or "push" as Jay Cooke's bank or a Government department at Washington.

A fortunate visit this week to the extensive seed plantations of Collins, Alderson & Co. forcibly impressed this truth on my mind. Their lands, which lie in the near vicinity of Haddonfield, New Jersey, embrace over two hundred acres of well-selected and highly-cultivated ground, divided into two farms at a distance of something more than a mile from each other. The farms are thus separated to prevent the mixing of the different varieties of the same seed—an important safeguard for the buyer, and one which illustrates the conscientious honesty of the firm.

These hundreds of acres are without any exception devoted purely to the raising of garden seeds, and to manage their culture and distribution requires largely the same foresight, promptness, and ability necessary to run a large shipping house or to command a small army.

The specialty of the season just now is turnip seed, and a few facts regarding this article will suffice to illustrate what a first-class seed farm is. I saw thirty three acres of turnips in seed. From this little farm itself it is expected to gather 20,000 pound of seed. The care which brings this good return is the result of a years' hard work. After being first sown, the small plants are set in trenches, and again transplanted to the field. When, after months of care and weeding they are ready for the harvest, they must be picked or cut by hand, and carried to the barn in sheets to catch the loose seed. Once in the barn the flail does the rest.

After the turnip seed is thus gathered and secured, it is in part sold to the wholesale dealers, and in part put up in paper packages for the retail trade. This trade is immense. The packages of this firm go to Memphis, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, and California, as well as Canada, and all portions of this country. The enterprise and energy, and brains it takes to run such an establishment any business man can comprehend.—*Correspondent of the Weekly Press.*

Crops in South Carolina.

A correspondent at Williston, South Carolina, writes us under date of October 12th, 1869, as follows, in relation to the crops:

"Farmers in this and surrounding neighborhoods are very much depressed about their crops. A great many will have to buy corn next year, and I am afraid will have to pay dear for it—corn is worth here now \$1.50 per bushel; last year this time it sold for 75 cents. The cotton crop on account of the drouth and rust will fall off at least one-third, in some places more.

I travelled over a large portion of the District in the first part of July, and I thought this District would make the best crop it has made for years.—I never did see a finer prospect—every field (with few exceptions) was clear of grass and weeds; hands worked better than they had been doing before, and everything promised a heavy yield, but the drouth came and the rust and cut everything short."

Wisely to deodorize is to save manure; the more offensive to the nostrils, the more useful to plants. Common earth is the best deodorizer, and only those who live in crowded cities have any use for chlorides, carbonates and other chemicals.

The Valley of the Rappahannock.

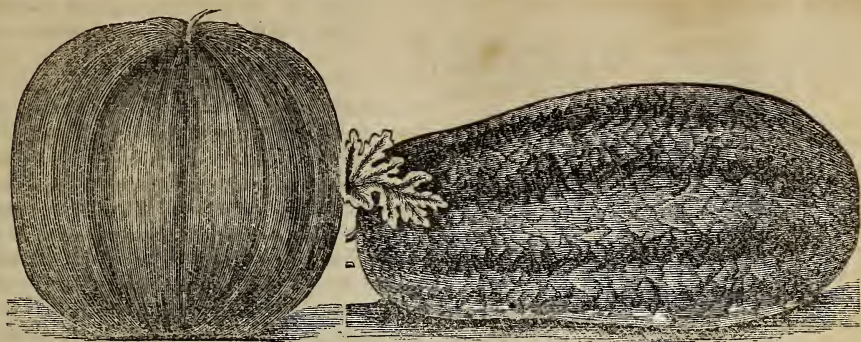
Just now there is a splendid opening for any number of practical farmers in the Northern Neck of Virginia. The valley of the Rappahannock is famous as a region blessed by nature. If we were in search of a home, before locating permanently elsewhere, we would survey the counties of Richmond, Westmoreland, Lancaster and Northumberland—a quartette that may be equalled but not surpassed. The country is improved, the lands generally light, with a good clay subsoil, and the climate moderate. The lands will grow almost anything that the climate will allow to mature. Formerly, cotton was largely cultivated, but since the war it has been found more profitable to pursue other branches of agricultural industry, to the neglect of what was once regarded as the white king. Fruit abounds, and all, except the tropical, grow to perfection in the favored valley of the Rappahannock. The lands are well watered, and the most remote of them are not more than eight or ten miles distant from navigable rivers, thus affording excellent facilities for sending agricultural products to the best markets. Twelve hours by steamer will place the traveler in Baltimore or Washington, and six hours will land him at Fredericksburg. If the farmer is also a sportsman, in his leisure hours, when game is in season, he can ramble over the fields and through the woods, and enjoy to his heart's content the pleasure associated with dog and gun. Wild fowl, partridge, deer and fox abound, and, in some sections, wild turkeys are found. If the more quiet sport of angling is preferred, the rod and line can readily be substituted for dog and gun, for fish are plentiful in the noble streams. We are drawing no fancy sketch—the picture is not an ideal one; it is solemnly true, but none the less beautiful for being true. In this favored region, the labor system is disorganized, and the old landholders earnestly invite enterprising men, with small capital, from the North, to come and settle among them. They offer every inducement, and we are in hopes that the numerous advantages of the valley will prove attractive and all-powerful like a strong magnet. The large farms, we learn, are rapidly being cut up into small ones, and buildings erected on them according to the notions and means of the owners; some proprietors with a view to selling, others with an eye to a permanent tenantry system.

* * * June or July is a bad season for the farmer to think about changing his home. It is the harvest season, and instead of hunting a place to live, he wishes to feel settled and to be garnering the fruits of his honest toil. Northern tenants almost invariably make their rent contracts in the spring, thus giving them time, as soon as the mild

days succeed the cold, to sow the crops that they must harvest. In relation to this a gentleman land owner writes to us: "Many farmers from the North coming South in the spring are disappointed to find the places they had heard of, and which suited them, occupied. I, myself, have been obliged to turn men off whom I would have preferred to present occupants, because my contracts had been made. Our best lands are for rent and few or no long leases have been made, because the owners wished to get tenants from the North who can work the lands properly and pay fair cash rents punctually." The custom of dating contracts from June to July is an unfortunate one, but then it will be remedied in time. If the Northern agriculturist in going South does not wish to become a tenant, for a small cash capital he can secure a desirable home of his own. Farming, that is judicious farming, has been so shamelessly neglected in the valley of the Rappahannock that the lands, as far as marketable value is concerned, are almost worthless. The best of them can be bought at \$20 per acre, and others at \$5 an acre. The present prices for rent are \$1 to \$3 or \$4 per acre, or one-third of the crops produced. These certainly are reasonable rates for a fertile and favored region of the kind. Such bargains will not always go begging, since a country blessed with so many natural advantages must attract enterprise sooner or later, and blossom like the rose in the end. Labor in Virginia just now is disorganized, shiftless and careless, and the scarcity of money prevents many intelligent farmers from cultivating their lands as they would wish. Northern men going to the Northern Neck with the view of making it their home and developing its industrial resources, we are assured by the most prominent and influential men of the section, will receive a hearty welcome. The only men that now are treated contemptuously in the South are the adventurers, the unscrupulous agitators of partisan questions, the social outcasts of the North seeking to better their circumstances in a region where their antecedents are unknown. Agriculturists going South for the purpose of identifying themselves with the agricultural interests of the country, will be received with open arms. We speak advisedly on this subject.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

If sheep are not more than six years old, their teeth will cut so closely that kernels of grain will always get thoroughly masticated during the process of rumination. For this reason it will not pay to grind grain for sheep.

It is a poor practice to depend upon borrowing your neighbors rakes, mowers, and all sorts of implements in haying and harvest time.



WATERMELONS.

In all esculent roots, almost all tree and bush fruits, we lose in quality by increasing the size to unusual dimensions. So of all vine fruits of the garden or field, as cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, etc.—by making monsters we sacrifice excellence of flavor and fineness of texture to increased bulk.—The watermelon is one of the very few exceptions to this almost universal rule. The larger we make the melon of good stock the more delicious its flavor, and taking this fact as a stand-point, let us make melons as large as we can, say thirty to forty pounds weight, of superior excellence, giving to such as are fond of extra good melons, and are willing to pay for extra size and quality, something better than they have heretofore had the fortune to find in any of our markets. We can do it, in this way:—

Begin the necessary preparations by digging pits three feet square, about twenty inches deep, and seven feet distant from each other, measuring from centre to centre. Fill in about ten inches with green stable manure and litter, and tramp down compactly. Over this fill in, say four inches of good, rich sandy loam, and over that a three-inch course of compost, made of either hog-pen or hen-house manure about three parts, two parts of wood ashes, one of some good phosphate, and an equal quantity to all of sandy loam. Over this course make the planting surface of rich, warm soil, and as soon as the season arrives put in the seeds a few inches apart over all the three feet surface, suffering at last about ten of the strongest vines to grow, pulling out the others. When a vine has made a run of three feet, snip off his head, and shorten all laterals to the same length. Cultivate well, keep clean of weeds, top-dress about three times with ashes and bone dust, a handful or two to each hill, and more melons, of very large size can be made on ten hills than the usual method will produce from seventy-five.

The above Melons are thus described in Vick's Catalogue of 1869, to whom we are indebted for the illustrations.

BLACK SPANISH, an old variety and one of the richest; round, rather small, dark green; red flesh; sweet and rich.

MOUNTAIN SWEET, OR ICE CREAM, dark green; flesh red, sweet and rich; early and hardy.

••••• Making sauer-Kraut.

The best we ever eat we made ourselves for many years, and for a considerable time with our own hands, and always from Savoy cabbage. It was manufactured in this wise: In the first place let your "stand," holding from a half barrel to a barrel, be thoroughly scalded out; the cutter, the tub and the stamper also well scalded. Take off all the outer leaves of the cabbages, halve them, remove the heart, and proceed with the cutting. Lay some clean leaves at the bottom of the stand, sprinkle with a handful of salt, fill in half a bushel of the cut cabbage, stamp gently until the juice just makes its appearance, then add another handful of salt, and so on until the stand is full. Cover over with cabbage leaves, place on top a clean board fitting the space pretty well, and on top of that a stone weighing twelve or fifteen pounds. Stand away in a cool place, and when hard freezing comes on remove to the cellar. It will be ready for use in from four to six weeks. The cabbage should be cut tolerably coarse. The Savoy variety makes the best article, but it is only half as productive as the Drum-head and Flat Dutch.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

Alderman Mechi writes to the *London Times* that he shall hereafter arrange to make his hay by furnace heat. The apparatus consists of a coke furnace, and a fan by which the heat is driven through a small chamber filled with grass. In fifteen minutes it is converted into hay, sweeter and greener than can be made by sun-drying. It works in all weathers, and dries grain, corn and roots as well.

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RENEWALS.

We would remind our readers, whose subscription commences in January, that this (December) number of the "*Farmer*," is the last of this volume, and that a new one begins in January next. An early RENEWAL is solicited—which can be done by enclosing us \$1.50 for one year. At the same time each of our old subscribers might, with very little trouble, send us one or more new subscribers for the year 1870. Let all make an effort, and thereby place us under obligations to them.

DEATH OF AN ESTEEMED CORRESPONDENT.—We are deeply pained to learn the death of Mr. A. C. Collins, a correspondent of this paper, and a resident of Burlington, N. J., but well known to many persons in Maryland. Mr. Collins was a member of the Society of Friends of the Hicksite persuasion, was very much beloved by those who knew him, and the announcement of his death has been received with feelings of unusual regret. In all the relations of life he was a moral and upright man, and we tender our hearty sympathy to the relatives and friends of the deceased at the loss they have sustained.

THE MARYLAND FARMER. VOLUME VII.

With the commencement of the New Year, commences also a new volume of the *Maryland Farmer*. It will be the seventh volume of the series. When the *Farmer* was first established it was during a period of great tribulation, and in the midst of a war which has no parallel in modern times. Great changes have taken place since then, for the cessation of the war left behind it many elements of disorganization, growing out of the destruction of the old labor system of the Southern States, and the crippled resources of the farmers and planters. At length, however, these matters are beginning to adjust themselves in their new grooves, and the future of the agricultural interest looks, once more, bright and promising. In this improved condition of things, it is our hope that the *Maryland Farmer* may be allowed to share. We know that it has been heretofore a welcome visitor at many a country fireside, and that its friends have spoken kindly of the general character of its management. For these words of encouragement, and for the warm interest they have taken in increasing the circulation of the *Farmer*, we give them one and all, our cordial thanks.

And now that we are about to enter upon a new year, and a new volume, under more cheerful agricultural prospects—arising from a re-awakened interest in everything that appertains to rural pursuits—we ask again of our well wishers their good offices in bringing to the notice of their neighbors the important fact, to us, that the best time to subscribe for the *Maryland Farmer* is at the commencement of the new volume. No one can appreciate more highly than we do the generous support which has been accorded us. But we feel that the sphere of usefulness of an agricultural periodical is only limited by the amount of information that can be derived from its pages; and we know that no intelligent farmer can fail to gather some hints that may enable him to conduct his operations more skilfully or more economically from a quiet perusal of the pages of an agricultural journal. It is our province to assist, to the best of our ability, in promoting the prosperity of agriculture in all its branches; to offer timely suggestions to those who need them; to furnish fresh information on points that require elucidation, or on which differences of opinion exist, and, as far as possible, to keep pace with the improvements of an age that is fertile in inventions, and with the discoveries in a science—for farming is a science—which is yet, in many respects, in its infancy. We respectfully ask our friends to help us in this, so far as it may lie in their power, to increase our subscription list and trusting, alike in their good will and in the hopefulness of the future, we heartily wish them in advance A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Bone Dust and Sulphuric Acid in the Soil.

We give place elsewhere to an communication which has been sent us from Fort Hampton, Alabama, in relation to the soils in that vicinity. The writer is of opinion that those soils contain an excess of sulphuric acid, and cites as evidence of the fact that the acid in the soil literally eats up the humus as fast as it is formed. Of course it would be impossible for us to say with any certainty to what extent the destruction of humus and the sourness of the soil is to be attributed to the presence of sulphuric acid, but our correspondent is certainly right in observing that the free use of lime would be of essential service in correcting the evil of which he complains. All sour lands are benefited greatly by liming, for lime judiciously applied renders them both sweet and mellow, and is the best preparation for a course of manuring, either by the application of the contents of the barn-yard or by turning under green crops.

Taking for granted then that this excess of sulphuric acid does exist in the soil in question, we should certainly recommend the use of plain bone dust finely ground in preference to the super-phosphate. We should do so for two reasons. First, because in any event bone dust *finely ground* acts more rapidly upon the soil than bones in coarse particles, and when brought into contact with sulphuric acid is, in reality, converted into a super-phosphate, and is more soluble in that condition than in any other. But to renovate such a soil as that which our correspondent refers to, we should first lay it perfectly dry by draining it, and then dose it heavily with lime.—*Eds. Farmer.*

Sowing Timothy.

A correspondent in Anne Arundel county, Md., puts us the following question :

I sent my manager last Spring, seventy dollars worth of the best Timothy seed that could be found in the market, which he says he sowed, one peck to the acre, on the richest portion of my farm. I have been waiting very patiently and anxiously to see it spring up, but like the spirits of the misty deep, it won't come. The manager says it will come next year; please inform me if in all of your experience you ever heard of such a thing?

We certainly never did. There is always a possibility of the failure of timothy, when seeded in the spring, but with such a cool moist spring as the last there ought to have been no failure at all if the timothy was really seeded by the manager, and the seed was good—a positive failure in the spring is a failure altogether, and unless the seed was buried too deeply, we do not in the least expect that it will come up next year or at any other time.—*Eds. Farmer.*

MARYLAND GRAPE GROWER'S ASSOCIATION.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer :

Knowing that you always take a lively interest in anything that promotes the welfare of the farming community in Maryland, I would draw your attention to one branch of horticulture, to which I think our State is very well adapted, but which so far, has been much neglected.

It is the growing of that delicious fruit, the Grape. This is so much more to be wondered at, as in the West, Northwest, Southwest, South and even North of us, the liveliest interest is taken at present, in the growing of Grapes, and wine making; and the day is not far distant, when wine will be exported, instead as at present imported; but that will not be all. When good wholesome light wine can be sold at such low figures, that every laboring man can drink it, those poisonous intoxicating drugs, that now bring to many families, misery and poverty, will, like all other wine growing communities, cease to be the curse of the country.

Why is it then, that our Maryland farmers have been so remiss in this branch of agriculture? I have no doubt that the many failures, in raising grapes has been the cause. The only grape heretofore grown for wine, was the Catawba. They were of a more Southern origin and unsuited to the Middle States and further North. They require a higher mean temperature, in June, July, August and September, than we usually have, even in the Middle States, but now we have instead of one, many valuable varieties, largely grown from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. Now, we have to learn which of them are suited to the different climates, soils, and aspects, and we have also to discover the treatment, in general, of each kind. I visited in the beginning of last September, the vineyard of seventeen acres of Mr. Edward P. Hipple, (a very intelligent grape grower,) at Town Point, Cecil County, Maryland, who has twelve acres of Concord, the third year from planting, and therefore not yet in full bearing.

They were loaded with the finest bunches of grapes, I have ever seen, many bunches weighing over ten ounces. I understand that he has picked from those twelve acres, over twenty thousand pounds of grapes, which were sold principally in the New York market, and some were made into wine. I have travelled for the last twenty-six years, twice in each year, through the West, and have seen many vineyards, particularly in Ohio and Missouri, but I have yet to see a finer vineyard, with better developed and ripened grapes, than the one at Town Point. I have also seen and tasted some Delaware Grapes, raised near Owings Mills, Baltimore County, which excelled by far, any I ever saw in the West. This confirms my ideas, that Maryland is as

good if not a better State for grapes, than any in the West.

All we want is to find, which of the many kinds will do best for our climate, soil and situations, and the mode of culture of each. To that end it is necessary, that all the grape growers of our State, and the adjoining counties of Virginia, should be brought often together, to exchange their experience and ideas of grape growing. To that end, you, Messrs. Editors, and the Agricultural papers of Baltimore and other places, could aid them very much by calling on all those engaged in this interesting branch of horticulture in our State, to send their names, either to Mr. Edward P. Hipple, Town Point, Cecil Co., Md., or to me, with a view to getting up a grape growers society, like they have now in every State in the West, and in almost every county.

I would also advise all, to subscribe to the *Grape Culturist*, edited by George Husmann, St. Louis, Mo., wherein they will find already, some interesting articles from Mr. Hipple, and a Mr. Charles F. Schmidt, of Baltimore. Should you be willing to aid the farmers of Maryland in getting up a lively interest in favor of grape growing, you would confer a great favor.

I have already planted seven acres of Concords, Clintons, Delawares, Cassidy's Ives Seedlings, Hartford Prolifics, Salems, and others of Rogers Seedlings and Martha's, and have purchased Virginia Seedling, Cynthiana and Herbemonts for next spring planting.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
G. H. MITTNACHT,
Pikesville, Baltimore County, Md.

GRAPE GROWERS ASSOCIATION for MARYLAND

To the Editors of the *Maryland Farmer* :

Some five years ago I became convinced that the section of country watered by the Chesapeake Bay and its smaller tributaries, was both by situation and soil, especially adapted to the cultivation of the grape vine. Acting upon my convictions, I purchased a farm lying on the north side of the Bohemia River, in Cecil county, and set myself about to plant a Vineyard. My four years experience has only confirmed my belief, and I think that should next year be as favorable a season as the past four have been, I will be able to show 20 acres of as fine Concord grapes, as can be seen anywhere in the United States. My principal object in addressing you, however, is to reach those of your readers who are interested in Grape Culture, with a view of forming a Grape Growers Association of Maryland, for the purpose of advancing and encouraging the cultivation of a noble fruit which seems perfectly at home with us—and especially so, upon those sec-

tions which feel the ameliorating influences of the Chesapeake Bay.

My friend, Mr. G. H. Mittenacht, of Pikesville, Md. who has been a yearly visitor to the Grape growing sections of the West, for the last twenty-five years, fully reiterates all I can say in praise of our section for grape growing, and we would be obliged if all persons, feeling as we do on the matter, would address as below.

EDWARD P. HIPPLE, Bohemia Fruit Nursery,
Town Point, Cecil Co., Md.

Or, G. H. MITTNACHT, Pikesville, Md.

P. S.—Such of your exchanges as would aid us in furthering our object would greatly oblige us by the insertion of the above or its substance.

[We fully approve of the suggestions contained in the above, and would urge all our people engaged in the culture of grapes, in this State, to give their co-operation in furthering the project contemplated. An association of the character indicated, has long been needed in this State, and we believe its formation would greatly advance that particular interest. We would request the press throughout the State to call attention to the above.—*Editors Maryland Farmer.*]

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

How to Make the Most of it.

From correspondence, etc., published in the *Maryland Farmer*, I learn that "drought," etc., has largely affected grass, grain and other crops, and as a consequence, beef and mutton are much reduced in amount and quality, and also that corn is too high to make fat pork, etc. Is there no way of making much of little? I think a two-thirds crop can be made to produce as good a result, judiciously managed, as a full crop used as is the general custom.

"I am all attention," you observe, "how do you do it?" Experience has demonstrated that two bushels of properly cooked food, fed warm, is better for fattening or other purposes than three bushels, fed raw, and cold. Why is it? A cooking process must be undergone before food of any kind can be digested or assimilated into the system, if the food is not previously cooked, the animal must make a caldron of its stomach and concentrate animal heat to cook it, and to do this it must have fuel to generate the heat, and this fuel must consist of extra food; and after all there is insufficient power or heat in the animal system to thoroughly cook the food, as would be the case if artificially done; as a consequence no inconsiderable proportion of the food passes through the animal indigested.

Cellulose matter, or woody fibre, of straw or hay, is usually considered indigestible and of no worth, except as a divisor or extender; let this be properly cooked and it will be found much more largely nu-

tritive. Grain, potatoes and roots, are composed of more or less cellulose, and starchy matter.—Chemists inform us that starch must be cooked so as to burst the starch grains before it can be digested; now the heat of the stomach is inadequate to the bursting all the grains of feculent matter of the food, as a consequence, all not thus heat to bursting are lost as nutriment.

Another way of saving feed or making little go farther, is to keep the body warm by outward surroundings and protection. Keep all stock in warm well ventilated stables and quarters, and a large saving is made, for unless the heat of the system is kept up thus it must be done with extra feed or the animal falls off in flesh fast.

GIARDINIERE.

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

Last month we gave a brief account of the First State Fair, with a partial List of the premiums awarded. We present below an official list of all the awards made to articles that we think would prove of interest to our readers:

HERD PREMIUMS.

Devon Herd,	\$100	Gov. Oden Bowie.
Alderney Herd,	100	Wm. H. Devries.
Hereford Herd,	100	John Merryman.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best Herd, any breed,	100	Geo. Patterson.
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IMPORTED CATTLE.

Devon Bull,	50	Geo. Patterson.
Alderney Bull,	50	W. T. Walters.
Alderney Cow,	30	W. C. Wilson.

SHORT HORNS.

Best Bull 3 years,	50	Thomas Hughlett.
2d " "	25	J. W. Fairfax.
Best Bull 1 and 2 years,	20	C. E. Coffin.
" " Calf,	10	Thomas Hughlett.
Best Cow 3 years,	30	C. A. Murphy.
2d " "	20	C. E. Coffin.
3d " "	10	C. A. Murphy.
Best Cow 2 and 3 years,	20	C. E. Coffin.
2d " "	10	C. A. Murphy.
Best Cow 1 and 2 years,	20	C. E. Coffin.
Best Heifer Calf,	10	C. E. Coffin.

DEVONS.

Best Bull 3 years,	50	Gov. Bowie.
2d " "	25	Geo. Patterson.
Best Bull 1 and 2 years,	20	Gov. Bowie.
Best Bull Calf,	10	Gov. Bowie.
Best Cow 3 years,	30	Gov. Bowie.
2d " "	20	Geo. Patterson.
3d " "	10	C. E. Coffin.
Best Cow 2 and 3 years,	20	Geo. Patterson.
2d " "	10	Geo. Patterson.
Best Cow 1 and 2 years,	20	Gov. Bowie.
2d " "	10	Gov. Bowie.
Best Heifer Calf,	10	Gov. Bowie.

ALDERNEYS.

Best Bull 3 years,	50	W. C. Wilson.
2d " "	25	R. Moore.

Best Bull 2 and 3 years,	20	C. T. Councilman.
2d " "	10	T. J. Ferguson.
Best Bull 1 and 2 years,	20	J. H. Rieman.
2d " "	10	Jos F. Foreman.
Best Bull Calf,	10	Wm. Devries.
Best Cow 3 years,	30	W. C. Wilson.
2d " "	20	L. Monger.
Best Cow 2 and 3 year,	20	Charles Ridgely.
2d " "	10	Clark Jones.
Best Cow 1 and 2 years,	20	E. F. Jenkins.
2d " "	10	James W. Tyson.
Best Heifer Calf,	10	B. W. Jenkins.

HEREFORDS.

Best Bull 3 years,	50	John Merryman.
" " 2 and 3 years,	25	" "
" " 1 and 2 years,	20	" "
Best Bull Calf,	10	" "
Best Cow 3 years,	30	" "
2d " "	20	" "
3d " "	10	" "
Best Cow 2 and 3 years,	20	" "
2d " "	10	" "
Best Cow 1 and 2 years,	20	" "
2d " "	10	" "
Best Heifer Calf,	10	" "

GRADES OR NATIVES.

Best Cow,	20	Mrs. Geo. Brown.
2d " "	10	Prof. Smith.
Best Cow or Heifer 2 and 3 years,	10	L. Monger.
2d " "	5	C. A. Murphy.
Best Cow or Heifer 1 and 2 years,	10	Col. McHenry.
2d " "	5	" "
Best Calf,	5	Mrs. Geo. Brown.

FAT CATTLE.

Best Beef on hoof,	20	M. Lehman.
2d " "	10	Maj. J. Cloyd.

WORKING OXEN.

Best Yoke,	50	J. C. Smith.
2d " "	30	John Haveland.


IMPORTED SHEEP.

Best Buck,	15	E. Hicks.
2d " "	10	J. M. Pratt.
Best Ewe,	15	Geo. Jackson.
2d " "	10	C. A. Murphy.

AMERICAN BRED SHEEP.

(Long Wools.)

Best Buck,	15	Geo. Jackson.
2d " "	10	E. Hicks.
Best pen of Ewes,	15	W. T. Painter.
2d " "	10	E. Hicks.
Best pen of Buck Lambs,	10	Charles E. Hiester.
2d " "	10	" "

 Discretionary premium of \$10 to Dr. W. H. DeCourcy, for Cotswold Buck.

Middle Wools.

Best Buck,	15	John Merryman.
2d " "	10	Gov. Bowie.
Best pen of Ewes,	15	Gov. Bowie.
2d " "	10	John Merryman.
Best pen of Buck Lambs,	10	A. R. Magraw.
2d " "	10	Thos. Wood.

FAT SHEEP.

Best Live Mutton,	10	W. T. Painter.
2d " "	5	John Merryman.

SWINE.

(Large Breed.)

Best Boar 2 years,	10	W. H. Oler.
2d " "	5	D. S. Sumwalt.
Best Boar 1 and 2 years,	10	E. B. Ashbridge.
2d " "	5	W. T. Painter.
Best Boar 6 mos. and 1 yr.	5	" "
Best Sow 2 years,	10	Thomas Wood.
2d " "	5	E. L. Baker.
Best Sow 1 and 2 years,	10	E. B. Ashbridge.
2d " "	5	Thomas Wood.
Best Sow 6 mos. and 1 yr.	5	E. B. Ashbridge.
Best lot Pigs,	5	W. T. Painter.

Small Breed.

Best Boar 2 years,	10	J. C. Smith.
Best Sow 2 years,	10	" "
Best lot of Pigs,	5	Samuel Sutton.

BLOODED HORSES.

Best Thoroughbred Stallion,	100	James Coveman.
2d " "	50	F. M. Hall.
Best Mare,	50	Thomas Hughlett.
2d " "	25	Gov. Bowie.
Best Horse Colt, 3 years,	50	" "
2d " "	25	" "
Best Horse Colt 2 years,	40	Dr. J. P. Thom.
2d " "	20	F. M. Hall.
Best Horse Colt, 1 year,	30	Dr. J. P. Thom.
Best Sucking Horse Colt	10	S. K. George.
Best Filly 3 years,	30	Gov. Bowie.
2d " "	20	Dr. J. P. Thom.

QUICK DRAFT HORSES.

Best Stallion,	100	A. F. Fawcett.
2d " "	50	H. Haines.
Best Mare,	50	J. L. Johnson.
2d " "	25	E. Whittaker.
Best Horse Colt 3 years,	50	L. Monger.
2d " "	25	S. Wilhelm.
Best Horse Colt 2 years,	40	Col. Fairfax.
2d " "	20	B. F. Carroll.
Best Sucking Horse Colt,	10	T. L. Keene.
Best Filly 3 years,	30	Dr. J. P. Thom.
2d " "	20	W. H. Oler.
Best Filly 2 years,	20	Col. Fairfax.
Best Filly 1 year	15	Samuel Hopkins.
Best Sucking Filly	10	John Merryman.
Best Pair of Horses	50	Gov. Bowie.

GENERAL UTILITY HORSES.

Best Stallion,	50	L. Monger.
2d " "	20	L. O. Ebersson.
Best Brood Mare,	30	Eli Ulery.
2d " "	15	Robt. Moore.
Best pair Coach Horses,	50	Moses Moses.
2d " "	20	D. Cookes.
Best pair Coach Horses (raised by exhibitor,)	50	Gov. Bowie.
Best Gent's Saddle Horse,	30	Henry Fraley.
2d " "	20	A. Johnson.
Best Ladies Saddle Horse,	30	N. H. Bell.
2d " "	20	W. M. Devries.

HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.

Best Stallion,	50	Geo. Patterson.
Best Horse Colt, 3 years,	25	J. E. Devese.
Best Mare,	30	T. L. Keene.
Best Horse Colt 2 years,	20	A. P. Forsyth.
2d " "	10	F. B. Graff.
Best Horse Colt 1 year,	10	W. T. Walters.
Best Team,	40	Geo. Patterson.

IMPORTED HORSES.

Best Quick Draft Mare,	50	J. H. Rieman.
Best Heavy Draft Stallion	100	Wm. T. Walters.
2d " "	50	S. W. Ficklin.
Best " Mare,	50	Wm. T. Walters.
2d " "	25	" "

SWEEPSTAKES.

Stallion,	100	Gov. Bowie.
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JACKS, JENNETS AND MULES.

Best American Jack,	25	T. J. Lee.
2d " "	15	Joshua Horner, Jr
Best pair Mules,	20	D. Cookes.

TRIALS OF SPEED.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26TH.

First Race.

1st Premium,	350	A. Johnson.
2d " "	100	D. Logan.

Second Race.

1st Premium,	Silver Pitcher,	A. F. Fawcett.
2d " "	Goblet,	P. B. Pollard.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27TH.

First Race.

1st Premium,	250	A. F. Fawcett.
2d " "	125	D. Logan.

Second Race.

1st Premium,	200	W. W. Stephens.
2d " "	100	A. F. Fawcett.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28TH.

First Race.

1st Premium,	200	James Murphy.
2d " "	100	A. Johnson.

Second Race.

1st Premium,	200	A. F. Fawcett.
2d " "	100	C. A. Murphy.

Four Year Olds.

1st Premium,	100	T. L. Keene.
2d " "	50	Wm. T. Preston.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29TH.

First Race.

1st Premium,	300	Gov. Bowie.
2d " "	150	F. M. Hall.

Second Race.

1st Premium,	100	Henry Fraley.
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POULTRY AND OTHER BIRDS.

Best collection,	20	S. Schley.
2d " "	10	G. W. S. Baker.
Best trio Shanghais,	2	S. Schley.
2d " "	1	" "
Best trio Games,	2	" "
2d " "	1	" "
Best trio Black Spanish,	2	" "
Best Black Spanish 1 year,	2	" "
Best trio Poland,	2	" "
2d " "	1	" "
Best trio Hamburgs,	2	" "
2d " "	1	" "
Best trio Seabright Bantams,	2	" "
Best trio Bantams,	2	" "
Best pair Turkeys,	2	L. Monger.
" Geese,	2	J. Kohlheep.
2d " "	1	W. H. Oler.
Best Imported Fowls,	3	S. Schley.

BEES AND HONEY.

Best Honey in Comb,	5	R. Colvin.
Best Hive Bees and Honey in Comb,	5	"
Best Hive Italian Bees,	3	"
" Bees and Movable Comb,	3	"

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Best Fresh Butter,	5	W. H. Perot
2d "	3	Wm. H. Smith
Best Salted Butter,	3	Mrs. C. M. Plater

FARMS.

Best Cultivated Farm,	100	Franklin Groomes
(See statement of Mr. Groomes.)		

TOBACCO.

Best Sample,	20	G. W. Dorsey
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GRAIN AND ROOT CROPS.

Best White Corn,	3	Mrs. Geo. Brown
" Yellow "	3	Daniel Tillen
" 5 acres Oats,	10	Henry Shriver
" 3 acres Irish Potatoes,	10	A. D. Brown

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Best Assortment,	20	Alex. D. Brown
2d "	15	S. & J. Parry
Best Turnip Beets,	1	A. D. Brown
Cabbage	1	John Gorsuch
Carrots,	1	W. S. G. Baker
Parsnips,	1	"
Egg Plant,	1	A. D. Brown
Onions,	1	"
Sweet Potatoes,	1	"
Pumpkins,	1	Mallieu & Bro.
2d "	1	Thomas Davis
Best Winter Squashes,	1	Alex. D. Brown
Tomatoes,	1	A. D. Brown

FRUITS.

Best Collection Apples,	5	M. Bartheson
2d "	2	M. B. Buck
Best varieties Fall Pears,	4	E. Law Rogers
collect'n Native Grapes	6	M. E. Buck
Grapes raised under glass,	5	J. D. Richardson
2d " " "	3	Mrs. Geo. Brown

CUT FLOWERS AND FLORAL DESIGNS.

Best Decorative Design	5	Miss Perine
Basket with Flowers,	2	Mrs. Alex. Brown

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

Best Collection,	5	John Feast
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AMERICAN WINES AND CORDIALS.

Best Dry Wine,	5	M. B. Buck
2d "	3	"
Best Wine made by exhib'r,	5	"
Home made Cordial,	3	Mrs. T. Hooper
" Cherry Wine,	3	Henry McGowan
" Wine,	3	Dr. E. J. Henkle

DOMESTIC AND HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

Best Quilt,	2	Mrs. Thos. Hooper
2d "	1	J. C. Mathias
Best Blanket,	3	Mrs. M. Shipley
Long Hose,	1	Mrs. Hooper
Hearth Rug,	3	Mrs. McEvoy
Woolen Mittens,	1	M. E. Burnham
Half Hose,	1	Mrs. Hooper
Worsted Work,	1	Mrs. F. Westerman
Embroidery,	1	Mrs. M. C. Shriver
Counterpane,	2	Mrs. Shipley

2d "	1	Mrs. Hooper
Best Wax Flowers,	1	Miss Ewing
" Fruit,	3	Miss L. Weaver
Soap,	1	Mrs. Dr. Lynch
Bread,	2	Mrs. A. M. Duff
2d "	1	Mrs. Hooper
Best Pound Cake,	2	Mrs. T. Hooper
Sponge Cake,	2	Mrs. Hooper
Preserves,	1	Mrs. H. C. Ridgely
Fruit Jelly,	1	"

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.

DIVISION No. 1.

Best One Horse Plow,	3	R Sinclair & Co
Two "	4	Thomas Norris
Three "	5	N W Slade & Co
Subsoil Plow,	5	R Sinclair & Co
Hillside "	3	"
Gang "	3	"
Sulky "	5	Penn Ag Man'g Co
Potato "	2	R Sinclair & Co
Corn Cultivator,	3	Pa Ag & Mec'l As
Tobacco "	3	R Sinclair & Co
Field Roller,	5	Sinclair & Co
Grain Drill,	5	Wagoner & Matthews
Grain Drill Guano and Seed Attachment,	10	R Sinclair & Co
Best Broadcast Sower for Hand Power,	3	Spear Bros
Best Corn Planter for Horse Power,	3	Sinclair & Co
Best Garden Seed Sower	2	S L Allen, of N J

DIVISION No. 2.

Best Machine to Thresh and Clean, for from 6 to 10 Horses,	15	Linton & Lamott
Best Machine to Thresh and Clean, for from 2 to 6 Horses,	10	Linton & Lamott
Best Threshing Machine, without Separator,	5	E Whitman & Sons
Best Straw Carrier Attachment for Thresher,	3	E Whitman & Sons
Best Sweep Horse Power for from 6 to 10 Horses	10	Linton & Lamott
" " 4 to 6 "	5	H S Meyers
Best Mowing Machine,	2	
Horses,	10	James Bruster
Best Reaping and Mowing Machine,	10	L H Lee
Best Reaper and Mower, with Self-Raking Attachment,	15	E Whitman & Sons
Best Hay Tedder,	5	Heacock & Co
Best Sulky or Wheel Horse Rake,	5	Thos Norris & Son
Best Revolving Horse Rake	3	E Whitman & Sons
Best Single Reaper,	10	Linton & Lamott

DIVISION No. 3.

Best Grain Fan,	5	J Montgomery
Best Corn Sheller, H P	5	R Sinclair & Co
Best Double Spout Corn Sheller,	4	N W Slade & Co
Best Single " "	3	N W Slade & Co
Best Hay and Straw Cutter for Hand and Horse Power,	5	R Sinclair & Co
2d " " "	3	E Whitman & Sons
Best Hay and Straw Cutter by Hand Power,	3	Sinclair & Co

Best Vegetable Cutter,	2	E Whitman & Sons
Horse Hay Fork,	5	A J Nellis
4 Grain Cradles,	3	E Whitman & Sons
4 Grain Scythes,	3	E Whitman & Sons
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Hand Hay		
Rakes,	3	E Whitman & Sons
$\frac{1}{2}$ " Garden "	2	D C Hartman
$\frac{1}{2}$ " Pitch Forks,	2	D C Hartman
$\frac{1}{2}$ " Digging Forks	2	D C Hartman
Long Handle Shovels	2	E Whitman & Sons
Briar Scythe,	1	Sinclair & Co

DIVISION No. 4.

Best Hay Press, hand pow'r	8	E Whitman & Sons
Large Cider Press,	8	Sinclair & Co
Small "	5	E Whitman & Sons
Clover Huller,	3	James Bruster
Stump Puller,	5	Heacock & Co
Churn,	3	E Whitman & Sons
Platform Scales,	4	Walter F Moore
Ox Yoke and Bows,	2	Sinclair & Co
Self-Operating Gve	10	Wm E Porter
Machine for Grinding		
Reaper Knives,	3	Heacock & Co
Best Road Scraper,	2	E Whitman & Sons

DIVISION No. 5.

Best Port'e Steam Engine	25	George Page & Co
" Farm Mill,	10	"
Saw Mill for Lumber	15	"
" Firewood	10	E Whitman & Sons
Shingle Machine,	5	George Page & Co
Drain Tile, assorted		
samples,	3	Henry Gibson
Best Sorgho Mill, small		
crops,	5	E Whitman & Sons
Best Sorgho Evaporator,	5	W H Birdsall
Corn and Cob Mill,	5	E Whitman & Sons
Farm Pump, Hand P'r	3	R W Crouse
Water Ram,	5	J Regester & Sons
Cooking Stove,	5	Armstrong & Co
Washing Machine,	5	E Whitman & Sons
Clothes Wringer,	3	Sinclair & Co
Sewing Machine,	5	Wheeler & Wilson

HARNESS AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES.

Best Set Cart Gears,	3	J D Hammond
" Carriage Harness	5	"
2d " "	3	S Hunt
Best Set Buggy Harness,	3	J D Hammond
Farm Saddle,	3	W D Macy
Mare's Saddle, &c	5	J D Hammond
2d " "	3	"
Best Lady's Saddle, &c	5	"
Travelling Trunk,	3	"

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

The Committee on Discretionary Premiums having examined the various Articles, which are classified under this head, take pride in stating that many are of the finest quality, and are worthy of special notice.

1 Feeder to Thresher, by N. W. Slade & Co., Baltimore city. First premium of \$8.

2. Munson Copper Tubular Lightning Rods, by James McLain, Baltimore city. Office, Sun Iron Building. First premium of \$5.

3. Clover Seed Huller and Separator, by James Bruster, of Baltimore, Md. Premium of \$10. Mr. Bruster also offered a valuable Bran Duster with

samples of paper belting, which the Committee take great pleasure in recommending to the public.

4. Fuel Economizer, by R. B. Varden, of Uniontown, Carroll Co. Premium of \$5—and ask the attention of the public to this valuable and economical mode of heating churches, halls and private dwellings.

5. Heacock & Co., of Baltimore, had on exhibition an ingenious contrivance for husking and shelling corn, as well as iron shovel plows with steel shovels, which the Committee cheerfully recommend for durability and efficiency.

6. Turbine Water Wheel, by H. C. Barnett of Springfield, Ohio. Premium of \$5.

7. Steam Coupling for Heating Railroad Cars. by A. Hawkins, of Baltimore. Premium of \$10. This is, in the opinion of the Committee, a highly scientific and ingenious contrivance, which they hope to see introduced into use throughout the country.

8. Tobacco Curer and Artificial Season Producer, by J. J. Moran, of Baltimore. Premium of \$10—This is worthy the attention of all tobacco growers.

9 Belts and Lacing, by Page & Bro., Franklin, N Hampshire. Much merit is claimed by the exhibitors for this article.

10 Earth Closet, by D. Hartman, of Baltimore. Premium of \$5 This simple contrivance is highly useful for sick chambers, and will completely deodorize, upon scientific principles, in the simplest, cheapest and most efficient manner. He also offers manure and tanner's forks, and pronged hoes, with adjustable steel prongs, which the Committee recommend.

11. Rock Drill, by Elias Appler, Uniontown, Md. Committee recommend a Certificate.

12. Clothes Boiler, by D. J. Barrick, Washington, D. C. A simple and efficient article, recommended to the public by the Committee.

13. Post Boring Machine, by Jno. Richards, Fredrick city. Premium of \$2.

14 Buggy, by Miller & Yager, of Manchester, Carroll Co. Premium of \$5. Elegantly finished with new coupling and fifth wheel adjusted. Approved by Committee.

15. Rice and Cotton Planter, by Wagner & Matthews, Westminster, Md. Premium of \$5.

16. Hay Rake and Hauler Combined, by John Zimmerman, Baltimore County. Premium of \$5.

17. Horse Shoes, by E. H. Crane, Baltimore city. Premium of \$5.

18. Buggies & Rockaways, by Chas. H. Neff, of York, Pa. Well finished and substantial. Committee recommend to public.

19. Grapple for shitting Hay and Pulley, by A. J. Nellis, Pittsburg, Pa. Premium of \$5.

20. Boiler and Steamer Combined for farm use, by W. G. Birdsall, of Philadelphia. Premium of \$5.

21. Carpet Stretcher, by Maloney, Westminster, Md. Premium of \$3.

22. Rustic Work by Cotter Bride, Baltimore.—Premium of \$5.

23. Chemical Soap by J. H. Austin, York, Pa. Premium \$3.

24. Baltimore Collar Factory, F. G. Maxwell & Co. Premium \$5, for collars.

25. Stoves, "Pride of Maryland," with clothes boiler, &c. attached, by Robbins & Moran, Baltimore. First premium of \$5.

26. Bridle, by J. A. Reardon, Elkton, Md.—Worthy of public attention.

27. Dumping Wagon, by Thos. H. Gary, Bristol, Md. A valuable improvement.

23. Harrows, "Kelsey Harrow and Scraper" combined, Bucks Co., Penn. Premium \$5.

29. Imported Alderney Bull, "Sir Davy," less than one year old, by Jno. H. Rieman. First premium.

30. Corn Marker, Plow and Cultivator and Broadcast Seed Sower, by Beam, Kolb, Jarrett & Co., Chester, Pa. Premium \$5. This implement seems to be quite a labor-saving machine. The Committee recommend it to public attention.

FERTILIZERS.

Baltimore City Fertilizing Co., exhibit Poudrette, Fish and Poudrette—Coarse and Fine Ground Bone Joshua Horner, exhibits Ground Bones.

Ground Bone & Phosphate Co., Lester Bros., by Samuel Townsend, Baltimore, agent, Ground Bones, and Flour of Bone.

B. M. Rhodes & Co., Camden, N. J., Fertilizer.

The time being too short for your Committee to apply the proper chemical tests, can give no assurance of the purity of the articles offered. The value of Poudrette and Ground Bone is already so well known to the agricultural community that any remarks of your Committee are superfluous. We will, however, observe that reliance cannot be placed upon bone as a quick and reliable fertilizer in small quantities for plants, and an improver of the soil without being wholly or partially dissolved with Sulphuric Acid. There was no formula furnished your Committee by exhibitors of a combination of ingredients; without which, your Committee are unable to give to the Society or the public an opinion of the value of the fertilizers offered, except what is already known to them, as found in the separate use of the article already named.

Saw Tables No. 1, 3, and 5, by Geo. Page & Co., Baltimore. Premium of \$5.

Prindle Agricultural Steamer, by Edmund Wolf, Light Street, Baltimore. Premium \$5.

Milk Wagon, by J. Savage Williams, Baltimore. A neat and appropriate article.

Farm Bells, 7 in number, J. Regester & Sons, Holliday Street, Baltimore. First premium of \$5.

Lever Gummer for Saws, by Geo. Page & Co., Baltimore. Premium of \$5.

Gerard Wire Clothes Line, by D. N. Stephens, Lancaster, Penn. A valuable acquisition to any household.

JESSE SLINGLUFF, JACOB POWDER,
DR. J. L. BOWEN, J. S. BERRY.

THE BEST CULTIVATED FARM.

The committee appointed to examine the best managed and cultivated farm, for which \$100 was offered, awarded the premium to Mr. Franklin Groomes, of Montgomery Co., Md. They also recommend that all competitors in the future, for premiums on farms, give notice 60 days in advance of the holding of the Fair, in an agricultural paper of the State, and in one paper in each county.

The following is the statement of Mr. Groomes, which is vouched for by his neighbors:

Farm of 200 acres, adjoining the village of Unity, Montgomery Co., Md., owned by Franklin Groomes.

When it came into my possession, January 1st, 1867, the fences were in a dilapidated and drop-down condition.—Fields reduced for want of grass, and by bad cultivation.—There could not then be gathered on the whole farm five tons of good hay. The whole farm was covered with briars and bushes. Fifteen acres in the very centre, being a perfect morass, overgrown with bushes and wild grass. The products of the upland not exceeding three barrels of corn per acre.

The farm is now thoroughly clean, beautifully laid off, and fenced with new fencing. All not in corn and small grain well set in grass, yielding two and a half tons of good hay per acre. The stone has all been picked up and used in blind ditching the morass. The balance, instead of being thrown into the fence corners, and into heaps in the fields, (as is so often the case) was used in paving the road in the adjoining village of Unity. In return for which he has received a large quantity of manure formed from the washings of the road, and the chips of an old wood pile, the accumulation of many years. The fifteen acres of morass is now dry and clean, and yielded this season at least ten barrels (or fifty bushels) of corn per acre. Some of the upland, which had been so reduced as to be scarcely worth cultivating, has been made to yield fifteen bushels of wheat per acre. In addition to these improvements, a handsome young orchard of select fruit, well staked and cultivated, is now in a thrifty and flourishing condition. Stacks of hay, and grain, as well as a good crop of corn for the season, attest the sound judgment, hard labor, and thorough cultivation, which in so short time, has worked so wonderful and complete a renovation of this beautiful farm, all of which, with the exception of that part immediately under cultivation, is now well set in grass. To effect this improvement the following means were used, viz: Hard labor, thorough cultivation, a careful sowing and judicious application of all manures from stables, hog-pens, poultry house and barn-yard, together with all that could be obtained from the adjoining village, also about six bushels per acre of bone dust to each crop in succession.

CROPS.—Corn, wheat, potatoes and hay are the principal crops raised. Of the latter a surplus of thirty tons was sold last year, and there are now in stack forty tons, and —bushels of wheat. This farm is respectfully entered for the premium offered for the best and most rapidly improved farm in the State. Very respectfully,

FRANKLIN GROOMES.

We the undersigned, neighbors of Franklin Groomes, do hereby certify that the above statement is substantially correct.

JOHN F. D. MAGRUDER,
J. U. MAYNARD,
D. H. GAITHER,
NIMROD DAVIS,
JAMES HARVEY.

THOS. D. GAITHER,
CHAS. TOWNSEND,
WM. BROWN,
JAMES TOWNSEND.

The Maryland Fair.

Mr. Geo. Jackson, Wilmington, Del., sold a number of Cotswold sheep when at the Maryland State Fair, including a 3-shear ram and three fine ewe lamb out of imported ewes, to Col. Edward Daniels, Fairfax Co., Va., and the 2-shear ram which received the first prize, to C. K. Thomas, President of the Frederick Co. (Md.) Agricultural Society. Mr. J. writes us, with regard to the exhibition:

"The grounds, buildings, &c., are all new, and are located at Pimlico, six miles from Baltimore, on the N. C. R. R. The stalls for cattle, horses and pigs were all full, and presented a very handsome show. There was an excellent display of long and middle wooled sheep, many of them imported, and truly first class animals. Short-Horn, Hereford, Ayrshire, Devon, Jersey and grade cattle, were all fully represented by splendid animals. The show of pigs was unusually large, three or four breeders from Chester Co., Pa. alone having some two hundred specimens. The Household, Horticultural, Poultry and Fancy departments were also very fine. The managers were very much encouraged with the success of their first public meeting. Indeed the whole matter was conducted in a most liberal and satisfactory manner."

—Country Gentleman.

From the New York Evening Mail.

THE VINE IN EUROPE.

Recent Observations by an American Vine-Grower.

Practical Details for Practical Men.

BY CLARKE BELL.

Germany and the Rhine.

All the rivers of Germany are the very gardens of the vine. While the Rhine, the largest, has perhaps for that reason more renown, the banks of the Main, the Moselle, and the Neckar are covered with vineyards, and the very names of the latter two are more widely known through their distinctive wines than as rivers.

Coblentz is perhaps the limit on the Upper Rhine where the soil becomes adapted to the culture, and from this point to Bonn the vine luxuriates.

It is sometimes claimed that the best wines are produced from the vineyards on the right hand bank as you descend, but the vineyards are on either side of the river.

I had looked forward with impatience to the time when I should visit these world-renowned rivers and see the vineyards that had made for themselves through the excellence of their wines a great name in all lands.

The Main.

My first view of the vineyards of Germany was of those along the river Main, in the vicinity of Frankfort, and thence down its banks to the confluence.

The surface of the country is simply undulating, or rolling, and the vineyards cluster everywhere, as well on the slopes and hill-sides as on the flat and level land.

The vines are planted close together, not quite as closely as in Austria, but much closer than with us, and usually four to five feet apart, and while they are generally trained to single stakes, one to each vine, I observed occasionally a trellis of wood about four feet high, with two slats only, supported by posts firmly driven into the earth.

While I frequently observed this trellis, it was after all only of exceptional use, the single stake being of almost universal adoption. The vines themselves, though small as contrasted with Italy or our own country, were of splendid color, of vigorous growth (it was in early August), and were very beautiful. Great attention was paid to the culture, and the vineyards were kept scrupulously clean and neat.

Between Frankfort and Mentz, and a little to the eastward of the latter place, is a small vineyard, which I should not estimate at more than eight acres in extent, but it is the world-renowned vineyard of

Hockheimer.

This vineyard produces a brand of wine which commands now, and has for a long time, fabulous prices. It is worth almost its weight in hard money. Four thousand plants are here set on each acre.—The vines are unusually small, and the product of wine relatively very little indeed.

The vintage is late, and the grapes are left hanging until dead ripe, and the bad and decayed berries picked out carefully. Great care is taken with the

pressing;—the wine is fermented in large casks, and racked repeatedly before using.

The village of Hockheim, near it, is completely surrounded with vineyards. All the trees have been scrupulously cut away, as the German idea is that a tree is injurious to the vine. This village is said to have given the name of Hock to the great mass of German wines.

The Rhine.

Along the Rhine itself, from the water's edge to the top of the hillsides, on almost every inch of land that is arable, the vine is planted and grown, and thrives.

In some places I observed divisions on steep hillsides, formed by facing the terrace with a stone wall (as in all countries it is a favorite method of facing the better class of vineyards, especially on very steep declines). Still, as a whole, the hillsides of the Rhine would be classed as vineyards without terraces, and I should estimate that ninety per cent. of these vines are trained to single stakes.

Through all the length of this river in Germany the vine flourishes in great perfection, and the best wines in the world can be had of the men who make them by stopping anywhere and seeking it of the farmer or vine-grower who has hung out a green ring over his door, which indicates that he has authority from the government entitling him to sell his wine.

The wines of the hotels and restaurants are not certain to be good, as a rule, more likely certain not to be, and it is always worth your while to obtain direct from the makers, great numbers of whom are near you, no matter where you are.

Soils.

The soils of the various parts of this river are as different and as various as the different kinds of wines. Decomposed granite and quartz make good vine lands if in favorable locations. The latter mingled with clay slate is observed in successful vineyards.

It is claimed as a matter of experience that marl mixed with pebbles produce the very best wines.—Generally any soil will support the vine which is light and dry, if it be also stony or sandy. It is fatal if infected with stagnant water. The vineyardists never take offence at stones in the vineyard. Even large ones are frequently left remaining under the belief that they improve the quality and hasten the maturity of the fruit, but good, strong, rich soils never produce good wine. There is no idea more firmly fixed in the German mind, than that the smaller and less luxuriant the plant the better the wine. He has no sympathy with that natural pride which the novice vine grower here feels in the extraordinary growth of his vine, in a single season, which is often measured and treasured and boasted of. Mynheer would only shrug his shoulders and say, "Mein Gott! How can you get good wine from such a green pumpkin vine of a plant."

I saw the most celebrated individual vineyards of all Europe on the Upper Rhine. For instance, the justly celebrated vineyard of

Hattenheim,

which has given its own name to a brand of wine which is well known in every country where civilization extends. As also the

Marco Brunner.

The first impression given to the stranger in visiting these renowned spots is surprise at their size!

They are very small, and relatively so small that you cannot shake from your mind the idea that they are insignificant.

But in Germany wine culture is not in its infancy, its youth, or even in its early manhood; it is in its old age, and is hoary and venerable with years.—Everything would be sacrificed to quality; no one cares for quantity, free as water, common wine is a drug, which, if all do drink, none respect or revere.

To produce one bottle of good wine is a higher ambition for the German than a tun of poor.

It is the Hattenheimers, the Marco Brunners, the Rudesheimers, and the Liebfrauenmilch (sweeter than virgin's milk) that bring renown and distinction to the wines of Germany and wealth to their producers.

Perhaps the most celebrated of the wines or vineyards of the Rhine is that of

Johannisberg.

It is named after the castle which is a fine and large structure that stands on the summit of a hill. Beneath and below it, and sloping off gently towards the river are its renowned vineyards, not more than forty acres in extent. Indeed the combined vineyards of Hockheim, Hattenheim, Marco Brunner, and Johannisberg, would not equal in extent those owned by the Urbana Wine Company alone at Hammondsport, New York, while I know many individual proprietors in this country that own much larger vineyards than any of these; but yet the value of this vineyard of Johannisberg is something enormous. Twenty odd years ago its annual product averaged £6 000 to £7,000 sterling in gold. The cultivation is of the most perfect and careful kind, and its wines take the lead among all the vineyards of the Rhine, with perhaps the single exception of Steinberg, between which and the former a great rivalry exists.

The history of this property is something remarkable. It formerly belonged to the monks of the Abbey of Fulda. When, in 1802, that Abbey was suppressed, it passed into the hands and became the property of the Prince of Orange. His hold of it was short, and in 1805 Napoleon presented it to one of his Marshals, Kellerman.

Nine years later the Emperor of Austria presented it as an imperial fief to the late Prince Metternich. I do not know exactly to whom it at present belongs, but it is enormously valuable.

You can purchase one bottle only of this wine on the premises, for which you are charged five florins, and are allowed to visit the premises and property, and can have from the balcony of the castle a most splendid view of the Rhine from Mayence almost to Bingen.

The Wines of Germany.

The extent and amount of grapes grown and wine produced in Germany is something enormous.

It would be quite impossible to ascertain even approximately the quantity, and any estimate would in my judgment be under rather than over the truth.

The German wines are a distinct class by themselves, and differ most essentially in character from all other wines.

They are finely flavored, dry, and very generous, and they will endure age beyond all comparison with other wines.

They are the real Methuselahs of the wine vaults. It is said that they contain about 12.08 of alcohol.

In common with what I conceive to be the pre-

vailing idea in this country I had considered the Rhine wines to be more acid than the white wines of France.

This is strenuously disputed by the Germans. It is denied that there is as much liability to acetous fermentation in the former as in the latter. To most men they have a drier, and what many would call, a "sour" taste, that is not so prominently encountered in the white wines of Bordeaux; but this very dryness or sourness, it is claimed, is very far from acetous acid, and that it is more difficult to change it into vinegar and infinitely less risk of its turning by itself into that acid than the French white wines.

This raises, however, the old question, which the cases of gout originated, as all the doctors united in saying that the most acid was the worst for the gout, and the French and the Germans will never agree on the question of the relative superiority of their wines, or which is the more acid than the other.

The wines of the Moselle must, I think, be classed as secondary to those of the Rhine or of the Main.

They have among the Germans this saying:—*"Rhein wine, fein wine; Necker wine, lecker wine; Franken wine, tranken wine; Mosel wine, nunosel wine."*

"Rhine wine is good; Necker, pleasant, Frankfurt, bad; Moselle, innocent."

(To be Continued in our Next.)

BREEDS OF SHEEP.

The following is condensed from a statement made by Mr. C. Howard of Bedford, England, before the London Farmers' Club:

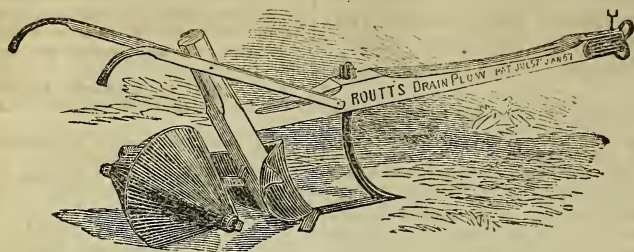
1. Leicesters cut a good fleece of wool, upon an average of 7 pounds each, and weight at 14 or 15 months old, from 9 to 10 stones each.

2. Cotswolds average, when fit for the butcher, at 14 or 15 months old, from 12 to 13 stones; and the weight of wool of the whole flock approaches to 8 pounds each.

3. Lincolns are not generally fit for the butcher at 14 to 15 months old, but they are kept until they are 22 to 23 months old, when their weight will be from 30 to 40 pounds per quarter; and they cut a second fleece, weighing from 10 to 14 pounds. The weight of wool of an entire flock, under fair average management, is about eight and a half pounds each.

4. Shropshires, as *yearlings*, cut from five and a half to seven pounds of wool, and if they have been well kept, will weigh from 16 to 18 pounds per quarter; but they are not calculated to come out as yearlings, and are more frequently run on until the following Christmas or second year's clip, when they can be made 25 or 30 pounds per quarter.

5. Oxford Downs, (of which Mr. Howard has been for many years a distinguished breeder) generally drop their lambs in the month of February, and at 13 to 14 months old, they are ready for market, weighing, upon an average, 10 stones each, with a fleece varying from seven to ten pounds. The ewes are good mothers, and produce a great proportion of twins.



A. P. Roult's Improved Patent Drain Plow.

This plow is designed for surface draining only ; makes a furrow a foot deep, two feet and a half wide at the top, and four inches wide at the bottom—the sides sloping at such an angle as to insure the drains from falling in by frost—the whole being perfectly completed at one operation by this plow or tool.—Those who have tried it say it is the very thing for surface draining, which on wet land is certainly very beneficial, where under-draining has not been done. The plow is so made that it opens a deep furrow, turning both to the right and left, and is followed by a heavy V-shaped or conical roller, that hardens the earth, both on the sides and bottom of the surface drain, thus doing very handsome work. The price is \$35 for large size ; for smaller, or one horse, \$20. And with it a man can, with a good pair of team horses, surface drain sixty acres of land per day. It is manufactured by the inventor, A. P. Roult, at Liberty Mills, Orange county, Va.

L I M E .

What is lime ? How is it made and used ?

Lime, the common kind, such as is applied to land, is the protoxide of calcium, a white earthy alkaline powder, obtained from the native carbonates of lime ; such as the different calcareous stones and sea shells, by dividing off the carbonic acid in the process of calcination or burning, in furnaces called kilns either mixed with the fuel or exposed to the heated air and flames from side fires, through the central cavity in which it is collected.

It has a variety of use, among the first known, appears to be its application to the formation of cements, as it is mentioned in the Bible, Amos II. 1, and Isaiah xxxiv. 12. By fusing with silica and alumina a fusible glass is made. When highly heated it becomes intensely brilliant and luminous, hence its use in the formation of the celebrated Drummond or Magnesium light. In the clarification of sugar ; purification of coal gas ; in tanning ; the chloride of lime for bleaching powders ; and lastly but not the least useful by far, for agricultural purposes as a manure. But few indeed understand the principle involved in the use of lime ; they think if they

lime every three or four years they cannot fail to have good crops ; but lime is not a manure of itself, it must always have vegetable or animal matter to work on ; fresh slacked lime if applied to any moist vegetable matter, there is a strong action between the lime and vegetable matter, forming a compost, of which a part is soluble in water ; this is one very good way to use it, for then we apply both vegetable matter, and an agent which will render the vegetable matters plant food. Quick lime, applied to land tends to bring any hard vegetable matter that it contains into a state of more rapid decomposition and solution, so as to render it proper food of plants ; or if animal matter exists it causes the evolution of ammoniacal gasses which are taken up by the leaves and by a certain process during their growth is changed into gluten.

It then will appear that the lime does not have any direct action on the growth of plants, neither does it contain any manurial properties, but becomes so valuable to farmers by the action which it takes on inert vegetable matter, by disengaging the ammonia and azote so that it may act on the growing plants.

There is still another species of lime that I forgot to mention, it is the sulphate of lime, sometimes called gypsun or plaster, this is another good thing to apply to grass as a top dressing ; but for other purposes it is not so good, unless mixed with ashes or soda ash.—*AGRICOLA, in Cecil Whig.*

QUEEN BEE.—Prof. Leitch has announced a new theory of the Queen Bee, a puzzle which has exercised the wits of naturalists and philosophers for many ages. How is a queen bee produced from an egg, which, under ordinary circumstances, would produce a sterile worker ? It is commonly supposed that this change is effected by the supply of a peculiar food (a "royal jelly" it has been termed) to the larvæ. Prof. Leitch considers that the change is effected by an increase of the temperature of the cell containing the larvæ intended for the production of a queen bee, and that the object of the isolated position of the royal cell is to admit of its being surrounded by a cluster of bees, who, by their rapidly increased respiration, produce the warmth necessary to accomplish the growth of the queen.—*Athenæum.*

FIRST ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA AND PENNSYLVANIA.

The last of the series of County Fairs, was held by the above Association on November 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, at their grounds, near Cumberland, in Alleghany County, Md. The grounds are beautifully located, and contain about 35 acres of land, (with magnificent mountain scenery surrounding it,) enclosed with a substantial board fence, 9 feet high. In the center of the ground is a Grand Stand, well arranged for its purpose, under which is an eating saloon for the ladies,—opposite the Judge's stand is an amphitheatre, with capacity to accommodate a large number of persons, under which is another eating saloon, for the accommodation of gentlemen. The Exhibition House is two stories, and sufficiently large to accommodate the household and other deposits, and the officers' quarters are well arranged for convenience and comfort. The stables are all comfortably fitted up, and open stalls for cattle, sheep, swine, &c., are ample, comfortably arranged and numbered. The track is well laid out, half mile in extent, and was in elegant condition.

The exhibition in all its departments, considering the short notice and advance of the season, was all that could be expected by the most sanguine, and the officers may well congratulate themselves upon its entire success. The projectors of the enterprise have reason to believe that next year West Virginia and Pennsylvania, bordering on Alleghany, will add materially to the interest of the exhibition by a more general display of their Stock, Implements, &c.

The display of Horses was very fine, among which were several belonging to T. B. Davis, of W. Virginia, and others from Ohio and Baltimore.

Among the display of Cattle were some full bred Durhams, especially those deposited by D. C. Bruce, Esq., which attracted much attention.

The Farm and Garden products were not numerous, but of the kinds, were good.

The Household Department contained a great variety of articles consisting of the handiwork of the women of Alleghany, such as Embroidery, Worsted, Wax and Shell Work, Preserves, Canned Fruit, &c., &c. Among the deposits was a Quilt containing 15,000 squares, made and deposited by Miss Hambright. In this department was a superb set of Walnut Chamber Furniture, from the extensive Steam Establishment of K. H. Butler, of Cumberland, whose works we visited, by invitation, and were surprised to find the facilities for manufacturing furniture on so extended a scale.

On Thursday morning there arrived in the Baltimore train a number of prominent gentlemen from Baltimore city and other parts of the State, among whom were Hon. Robert T. Banks, Mayor of Baltimore, Dr. Wm. S. McPherson, head of Agricultural Bureau of the State, Hon. J. Carroll Walsh, of Harford, Patrick Murray, of Edinburg, Scotland, Hon. Alfred J. Ritter and Lawrence J. Brengle, of Frederick city, David Brumbaugh, Esq., of Hagerstown, President of the Washington County Agricultural Society, Col. S. Sands Mills, of the *Maryland Farmer*, John Hagan, Esq., and others. Gov. Bowie had promised to deliver the opening address, but owing to the death of ex Gov. Pratt, whose funeral took place at Annapolis on that day, he was prevented from fulfilling his engagement. Col. J. M. Schley, Chief Marshal, called upon the gentlemen at the Revere House, and made arrangements to convey them to the Fair Grounds. At ten o'clock the Marshal with his aids were in attendance, with the Hon. Alfred Spates, with his barouche, Col. J. Philip Roman's pheasant, and other conveyances, when the gentlemen occupied the seats, were preceded by a band of music, and flanked by the Marshal's Aids, took up their march to the Fair Grounds; on reaching which they were escorted to the Grand Stand, where Gen. McKaig received the delegation in his usual gracious and felicitous manner, briefly welcoming them to the Mountain City, and to their first essay at a County Fair. His Hon. Mayor Banks replied on behalf of the delegation, and intimated his willingness to annex Cumberland to the City of Baltimore, by constituting it the 21st Ward. The General could scarcely say it was "a consummation devoutly to be wished for," as the taxes might present a formidable barrier to the alliance; after which the guests were escorted through the grounds, examining the various objects of interest.

The following is a partial list of the premiums awarded by the judges of the respective classes:

Herd Premiums.—D. C. Bruce, was awarded \$10, for best herd of not less than 5; for best thoroughbred bull \$20; for best cow, 2 years old and over, \$20; second best cow \$10;

best cow \$5; best heifer over 2 years, \$5; best heifer between 1 and 2 years, \$5; best heifer calf \$3.

W. A. Brydon, was awarded \$10, for best Bull, 2 years old.

F. R. Seymour, was awarded \$5, for best Bull, between 1 and 2 years; \$3 for second best heifer, between 1 and 2 years.

A. A. Rizer, was awarded \$3, for second best Bull, 1 and 2 years; \$3, for best Bull calf.

Natives or Grades.—T. D. Jamison, was awarded \$5, for best cow 2 years and upwards; to D. C. Bruce, \$3, for second best.

Working Oxen.—A. B. McCarty, \$5, for best yoke.

Fat Cattle.—F. R. Seymour, \$10, for four Fat Steers.

Hogs.—Wright Welton, \$4, for best Boar; Trustees A. H., \$3, for best Boar and Sow; D. C. Bruce, \$2, for best Chester Boar.

Long Wool.—F. Harriott, \$10, for Cashmere Goat; V. L. Cresap, \$8, for best Buck, and \$8, for best pen of Ewes.

Southdowns.—V. L. Cresap, \$8, for best Buck, and \$3, for best pen of Ewes.

Fine Wool.—J. B. Wilson, \$6, for best Buck, and \$3, for best pen of Ewes.

J. Morrissey, for best Slaughtered Mutton, \$2.

Blooded Horses.—T. B. Davis, \$20, for best Stallion "Richmond," to same, \$15, for best Mare, with pedigree; to same, \$10, for best full bred Stallion, without pedigree.—To John C. Brady, \$5, for best Mare, without pedigree.

Quick Draft and Saddle Horses.—Dr. T. J. Groves, \$10, for best Stallion, "Useful," to same \$5, for second best Saddle Stallion. Col. Ransom, \$5, for second best Stallion, "Black Prince." Charles Vendever, \$10, for best Saddle Stallion. K. McLeod, \$10, for best Saddle Horse. George Ellicott, \$5, for second best Saddle Horse.

Quick Draft Colts.—G. L. Layman, \$4, for best Stallion; Dr. R. McKenzie, \$3, for best horse 2 years old; John E. Buck, \$2, for best Filly; Geo. Ellicott \$2 for best Stallion 1 year; John C. Brady, \$2, for best Sucking Colt.

Heavy Draft Horses.—Wm. M. Earnest, \$10, for best Stallion; D. C. Bruce, \$4, for best pair Horses; T. W. Jamison, \$3, for best filly, 2 years old.

Mules.—Hoyt Brothers, \$20, for best six Mule team. P. Quigley, \$5, for best Jack.

Poultry.—Webster Bruce, \$5, for collection of Brahmas, \$1, for Brahma Pootras, \$1, for White Cochins China, and \$1, for Rouen Ducks. R. H. Jones, \$1, for Game; E. M. Bynon, \$1, for Black Spanish; C. C. Shriver, \$1, for Frizzled Chickens.

Products of the Soil.—To Daniel C. Bruce, \$5, for the best acre of Wheat.

Agricultural Implements.—To Hagerstown Agricultural Manufacturing Co., a Diploma for Grain Drill, and Wheel Horse Rake; S. D. Willison, diploma for Grain Screen; H. S. Potemarkley, diploma for Straw and Fodder Cutter. Heacock & Co., Baltimore, diploma for World Reaper and Mower.

Trials of Speed.

The first trial, on Tuesday, was a trotting match between bay gelding "Mountaineer," entered by J. O. Meyers, of Somerset Co., Pa., and bay gelding "Blinker," entered by S. A. Cox, of Cumberland, best three in five, mile heats; premium of \$50, second \$25, "Mountaineer" won the purse, "Blinker" having met with an accident.

After the trotting match "Yellow Jacket" and "Sunshine" was put upon the track by Mr. T. B. Davis, they being celebrated running horses, and gave an exhibition of their speed, to the great delight of the spectators. This race was not on the programme, and consequently no purse.

The first trial of speed, on Wednesday was between Racing Horses. There were four entries, Davis' horse "George" 8 years old, won the purse of \$40, best three in five.

The second contest was for best pacer. There were three entries, bay mare "Jim," "Sorrel Jim," from Ohio, and "Jack Shackelford," of Ohio, "Sorrel Jim" took the first purse, and "Jack Shackelford" the second. "Jim" was distance on the first heat.

The first trial of speed, on Thursday, was a trotting match between "Moses," "Arion" and "Clarion." The attendance at this race was large, and the excitement ran high. "Clarion" won the first heat in 3:02, the second in 2:52, "Moses" took the third in 2:50, the fourth in 2:47, and the fifth in 2:43. The awards were made accordingly.

On Friday, another pacing race came off between "Sorrel Jim" and "Jack Shackelford," the latter winning, three to two. The running match to day was between "Sunshine," entered by J. Bradey, of Maryland, "Pet" by D. O'Neill, of Maryland, and "Kiliknick," by Thos. B. Davis, of W. Virginia, the latter horse winning the race.

At the conclusion of the above race, the Tournament came off between the Knights of Alleghany and Mineral Counties, which was brought to an abrupt close, by an unfortunate accident that happened to A. Beal McKaig, Esq., by his horse throwing him heavily to the ground.—It was thought at the time that he was seriously injured but we are happy to learn that he has fully recovered.—Owing to the accident, the winning Knight was deprived of the honor of crowning the Queen.

Officers of the Society.—President, Col. J. Philip Roman; Vice President, Gen. G. W. Washington; Treasurer, Geo. Henderson, Jr.; Recording Secretary, Capt. W. H. Lowdermilk, Corresponding Secretary, Chas. C. Shriver.

Board of Managers.—F. R. Seymour, W. H. Lowdermilk, J. M. Schley, R. D. Johnson, V. A. Buckey, Albert A. Rizer, W. McKaig, Jr., Dan'l C. Bruce, Thomas B. Davis, A. C. Greene, K. H. Butler, Alex. King, Geo. Henderson, Jr., Charles C. Shriver, J. Philip Roman.

Our thanks are personally due to the following gentlemen for kind attentions during our brief visit: Col. J. Philip Roman, Gen. McKaig, Daniel C. Bruce, Esq., Hon. Alfred Spates, T. B. Davis, Esq., W. Va., C. C. Shriver, Esq., Anthony Kean, Esq., Dr. S. T. Smith, Marshal J. M. Schley, his Aids, and others; and to the "noblest Roman of them all," we beg pardon for thus publicly acknowledging the agreeable evening spent with the "divinity that presides over the household" of the distinguished and hospitable president of the Society.

NOTICES OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

The American Housewife and Kitchen Directory.—This little work contains about 800 valuable and original receipts, in all the various branches of cookery; with a collection of miscellaneous receipts and directions relative to Housewifery; with the whole art of carving. Every housewife should possess one. Published by Dick & Fitzgerald, New York—sold by Henry Taylor & Co., Baltimore. No price given.

The Young Debater and Chairman's Assistant.—We have received a copy of this little book from Henry Taylor & Co., Baltimore, and commend it to all who are seeking instructions as to how to form and conduct Societies, Clubs, and other organized associations. Also full rules of order for the government of their business and debates—how to compose resolutions, reports and petitions, and best way to manage public meetings, celebrations, dinners, &c. Published by Dick & Fitzgerald, New York.

Farm Implements and Farm Machinery, and the principles of their construction and use, with simple and practical explanations of the Laws of Motion and Force, as applied to the farm, with 227 Illustrations, by John J. Thomas: New York, Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway.—Price \$2.

This volume is both a history and compendium for all mechanical appliances useful to the farmer. The illustrations are well executed, and its perusal will enable one to obtain a fund of information that would require studies of many standard works upon different subjects.

Report of the Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society for 1858: J. M. Shaffer, Secretary.

This volume of 301 pages and an appendix of 134 contains an account of the products of the State, in cereals, horticulture, fruits, &c., together with minutes of the Society's proceedings; besides essays and correspondence, forming a most attractive volume of useful and instructive reading to the farmer. It is quite creditable to witness the pains with which every subject is treated, and we hope our own State will take example of those whom we once called our far Western homes.

Seventh Annual Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Michigan.—The gist of many callings forms a most agreeable part of this volume, and interests all who wish to know what were the results of home-made superphosphates upon all varieties of products, the amount of mixed alkalies, ammonia, nitrogen and other components upon manured and unmanured lands; how fruits are affected by various temperatures; what roots are most effectual for feeding, meteorological tables, agricultural laws of the State, and remarks, with statistical information for each week of the year. The work reflects much credit upon the author and compiler, Sanford Howard, Esq., Lansing, Michigan.

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for 1859.—This volume is the years work of the Institute, at Washington, endowed by Joseph Smithson.—All parts of the civilized world seem to have contributed weather reports, and one might be almost able, after perusing its contents, to know the periods of winds and storms. Translation of some of the works of Cuvier, upon many subjects, and a Memoir of Oersted, a Danish savant, together with essays upon scientific subjects, and an account of the proceedings of several foreign bodies, comprise the present volume, which will afford time for much reflection and valuable thought.

Report of Wm. H. Carmalt, M. D., Commissioner of the New York State Agricultural Society, for the Investigation of Abortion in Cows—read before the Society, February 11, 1859, Albany. The learned Doctor has conferred a boon upon the farmers of the country by his exhaustive discourse upon this subject. He has not been able to trace the malady to food, and assigns numerous causes as the result of his investigations. We are unable to give an extract and advise our readers, all of whom have so much at stake in rearing cattle, to read the work with attention.

The Small Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener, Palmyra, N. Y., Purdy & Johnson, editors. At this time the smaller fruits furnish so many delicacies to our tables, and are so much in demand or preservation for use in foreign climes and when out of season, their commercial value is enhanced. The care taken in their cultivation amply repays the grower, and every thing new and useful in their training should be eagerly sought for.

The Rural Carolinian—Walker, Evans & Cogswell, Charleston, S. C. This magazine contains illustrations and remarks upon farm implements and agricultural Fairs, Domestic Architecture, Deep Plowing, Cotton Culture, and a variety of interesting news. We are always glad to see such evidences of enterprise among our Southern brethren.

Southern Farm and Home—The first number of this elegant agricultural monthly is received. It is published by J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga.—price \$2 per annum. It is gotten up in good style, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the agricultural literature of the day. We commend it to the farmer and planter of the South as worthy their support.

Small Fruit Instructor—written by Purdy & Johnson, Palmyra, N. Y. All who wish to learn how to cultivate small fruits should possess this small pamphlet.

Wood's Household Magazine, devoted to Knowledge, Virtue and Temperance. There can be no greater ambition than to possess what is the purpose of this work. Its contents are prepared for so desirable an attainment, and we wish it abundant success.

"EXCELSIOR."—We refer to the advertisement of J. J. Turner & Co., addressed to the Cotton Planters.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIR.

The following were exhibited at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute:

The Union Stone Company, No. 32 Pemberton Square, Boston, had on exhibition a variety of their patent building and other stone in exact imitation of nature, molded into any useful or artistic form as required. The articles manufactured by this Company, are building stones and bricks, soapstone sinks and tubs, register frames, tiles, curbstones, grinding stones, emory wheels, &c., &c.—Stones of any quality, size, form or color, can be made to order.

Turning Lathes.—James Stewart's Son, No. 211 Centre Street, New York, had on exhibition the prize model Turning Lathes, of different sizes, from No. 1 to 6—a superior article.

Eureka Band Saw Machine.—Welch, Harrison & Co. 614 Federal Street, South Boston, Mass., exhibited their Band Saw Machine, which is a perfect machine and attracted attention.

Mann's Vermin Exterminator.—G. R. Mann, of Baltimore, exhibited his preparation which he warrants to kill any kind of bugs or insects, such as rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs and other noxious vermin. His article is recommended by many of our citizens.

Dr. Powell's Remedies.—Dr. R. S. Powell, of Baltimore, received a diploma from the Maryland Institute for his Medicated Soap and his Grease Extractor, also diploma from Carroll Co. Fair. The committee of the Maryland Institute in their report, say: "The Medicated Soap, of which the composition has been made known to us, belongs to a class of remedies which at times may prove very serviceable." The Doctor's article is well endorsed.

Agriculture in Georgia is improving. The farmers have learned the value of deep plowing and of commercial manures. The *Savannah Republican* says: "The shipments of fertilizers from this market alone last year, appeared marvelous; but they proved a success, despite the limited information regarding their proper use, and there is every prospect that the trade will be more than doubled the coming season. The actual production, with their aid, of from forty to sixty bushels of wheat per acre where but eight to ten grew before, and three bales of cotton to the acre where a half bale had been considered a good crop has struck the scales from the eyes of everybody."

TO GET RID OF NETTLES.—We extract from *Bell's Messenger*, the following from a correspondent:—Having tried in vain to get rid of nettles on turf and by mowing, stubbing-up and every way I could think of, except plowing, last year I tried watering them with salt and water, and this year there are none. People said I should destroy the turf, without killing the nettles; but the result is just the reverse.

Knowing what an eyesore nettles are in parks and lawns, I write this for the benefit of your readers. Dry salt is nothing like so effective as a watering of salt and water on the green tops in May or June. The tops die and the roots decay.

USEFUL RECIPES.

REMEDY FOR COLIC IN MULES AND HORSES.—A *Southern Cultivator* correspondent gives the following as an unfailing remedy: Take two tablespoonfuls of mustard, (let the mustard be good) the same amount of gun powder, the same of soda, and one tablespoonful of laudanum, put all in a pint of good whiskey. Put it in a quart bottle, shake well, then add enough water to fill up the bottle. With this drench the animal, and if it should not relieve in the course of thirty minutes, then give another dose. I have tried this remedy on some of the worst cases I ever saw, and it has never failed to make a cure.

ANOTHER REMEDY.—Dr. DeLaperriere in same paper, gives the following: One pint of common salt dissolved in one pint of boiling water, and mixed with one quart of good vinegar. I poured half the mixture down the mule's throat, and in half an hour he was well and eating. I have, sometimes, given the animal active exercise by riding him a mile after giving the mixture. If he is not well in half an hour, give the remainder, and he will soon be all right. I recommend this remedy to others in severe cases with the same good results.

HOG CHOLERA.—John Carwell, in *Southern Cultivator*, gives the following as a certain cure: Strychnine is the cure. Give to each hog as you find he has the cholera, about as much of it as (in bulk) would equal five grains of quinine—a less quantity for hogs weighing gross under a 100 lbs. Mr. Wheeler tried it on 50 or 60 hogs, and did not lose a case. A little more or less will make no difference, as it will not kill them.

MILK FEVER IN COWS.—Cows apparently enjoying good health during the first ten days after calving, are seized with this fearful disease of a Protean character; in some cases consisting in apoplexy and paralysis; in others, in inflammation of the abdomen and womb, coupled with great weakness. In others still, it is a blood disease assuming the character of typhus, but truly consisting in purulent infection, especially when inflammation of veins and deposits of pus or matter, occur in several parts of the body. The great cause of this disease is overfeeding before and after calving. The early signs of the fever are, loss of power of the hind legs, throwing the head about, etc.

Treatment.—Give twenty-five drops of tincture of Aconite root at once, which will allay all excitement, fever and pain. Repeat the dose in three hours. Next give one pound each of Epsom salts and table salt mixed in four quarts of water, and drench. Turn the cow from side to side three times in the day, to assist the action of the medicine.—*American Stock Journal*.

GRUBS AND COLIC.—One tablespoonful of blue stone; half that amount of alum, boiled in one quart of sweet milk; drench when sufficiently cool, and I guarantee a cure in every instance.

For colic in horses, bathe the flanks well with Turpentine, and relief will follow in ten minutes. Every one can keep and give these remedies, and they will never lose stock from grubs or colic.

BOTS OR GRUBS.—Take of very strong sage tea, one-half pint, molasses and sweet milk one-half pint, strong whiskey, one-half pint, hen eggs, one-half dozen; all well mixed and given as warm as the animal can stand. If the case be a bad one, give one pound salts one hour after the above has been given.—*Cor. Southern Cultivator*.

WHAT TO TAKE.—The *Maryland Farmer* for the year 1870—only \$1.50

Ladies Department.

WRITTEN AT MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

BY GEORGE PRENTICE.

The trembling dew-drops fall
Upon the shattered flowers like souls at rest;
The stars shine gloriously, and all,
Save me, is blest.

Mother, I love thy grave!
The violet, with its blossoms blue and mild,
Waves o'er thy head—when shall it wave
Above thy child?

'Tis a bright flower, yet must
Its bright leaves to the tempest bow;
Dear mother, 'tis thine emblem—dust,
Dust is on thy brow.

And I could love to die,
To leave untasted life's dark bitter streams,
By thee, as erst in childhood, lie,
And share thy dreams.

And must I linger here,
To stain the plumage of my sinless years,
And mourn the hopes of childhood dear,
With bitter tears?

Aye, must I linger here,
A lonely branch upon a blasted tree,
Whose last frail leaf, untimely ere,
Went down with thee?

Of from life's withered bower,
In still communion with the past I turn,
And muse on thee, the only flower
In Memory's urn.

And when the evening pale
Bows like a mourner on the rim blue wave,
I stray to hear the night winds wail
Around thy grave.

Where is thy spirit flown?
I gaze above—thy look is imaged there;
I listen—and thy gentle tone
Is on the air.

Oh, come, while I press
My brow upon thy grave—and in those mild
And thrilling tones of tenderness,
Bless, bless thy child!

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

A REMEDY FOR HEADACHE.—Sulphuret of carbon is said to be an excellent remedy against the headache, especially when it is of a neuralgic or nervous character. It is used by placing a wad of cotton saturated with this material in a bottle, and applying its open mouth to the temple, or part affected. The prickling sensation which is at first experienced is soon followed by relief from the pain.

DRIED EGGS.—The eggs must be beaten up to a uniform consistency and poured in thin layers upon polished iron plates which are placed in a current of hot air; the paste rapidly dries, and must be packed in hermetically sealed cases. When required for use, the dried egg can be dissolved in cold water and beaten to a foam like fresh eggs. It is said that eggs can be preserved for years in this way, and that they retain their agreeable flavor to the last.—*Jour. of Applied Chemistry.*

REMEDY FOR IN-GROWING TOE NAILS.—The best remedy for in-growing toe nails is to cut a notch, about the shape of a V in the end of the nail, about one quarter the width of the nail distant from the in-grown side.—Cut down as nearly to the quick as possible, and one-third

the length of the nail. The pressure of the boot or shoe will tend to close the opening you have made in the nail, and thus soon afford relief. Allow the in-grown portion of the nail to grow without cutting until it gets beyond the flesh.

WASHING MADE EASY.—The following receipt is given by a housekeeper, who has tried it a number of years, and says it will not injure the clothes:

"Five pounds of sal soda, one pound of borax, one pound of unslacked lime. Dissolve the soda and borax in one gallon of boiling water; slake the lime in the same quantity of boiling water; then pour them both into eight gallons of cold water; stir a few times and let it stand until morning, when the clear fluid should be poured off into jars, ready for use. For two pails full of water use half a pint of the compound. Soap your clothes over night, putting soap on the soiled parts. In the morning wring them out and put them on to boil, first putting some of the fluid and soap into the boiler. After boiling ten or twelve minutes, take them out into your machine or tub and the dirt will rub right off; then rinse well in two waters. Some will say 'twill not do to boil dirty clothes; just try it and your clothes will look nicely, and you will not be near as tired."

IRONING.—Another housekeeper gives the following for the benefit of her sisters:

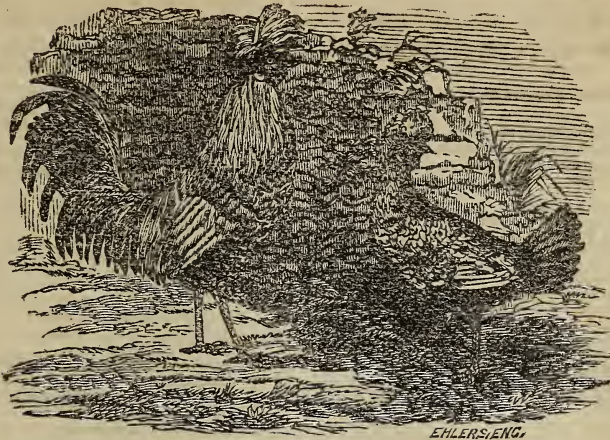
"Clothes iron much easier soon after they are dry than when they are allowed to dry for two or three days. If dry, they should be taken from the line and sprinkled and folded, in the evening of wash-day, and ironed next morning. If the shirt fronts, collars, etc., were not starched before being hung out, they should be starched and folded down with the rest, whether cold or cooked starch is used. To give any fabric a good polish, the starch must be carefully prepared. If cooked, it should be well cooked, and the following articles added: to each pint of starch a large tablespoon of salt, a lump of butter the size of a hazel nut, and a tablespoon of mucilage or gum arabic may be added to advantage."

HOW TO DO UP SHIRT BOSOMS.—We have often heard ladies expressing a desire to know by what process the fine gloss observable on new linens, shirt bosoms, etc., is produced, and in order to gratify them, we subjoin the following recipe for making gum arabic starch:

"Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder—put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint of boiling water, (according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then, having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water, stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give to lawns (either white or printed) a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for thin white muslin and bobinet."

TO WASH A SHEETSKIN MAT.—The first thing to be remembered is that it must not be washed in too hot water, as that would spoil the color of the wool and make it quite yellow. Boiled soap must be used in sufficient quantity to clean the skin well, after which it must be thoroughly rinsed in cold water until the whole of the soap is removed. It should not be put into water with blue in it, of which enough should be used to make it a clear white. The mat may be put in the sun to dry, but care must be taken not to leave it too long, nor to put the skin uppermost, but always the fleecy part, otherwise it will become stiff and will crack. To prevent all chance of this, it must be very frequently shaken while drying as this is an important part of the process, and is of as much consequence as the washing. If the mat be a colored one, some ox-gall should be mixed with the boiled soap to preserve the dye.

THE CRESTED OR POLISH FOWL.

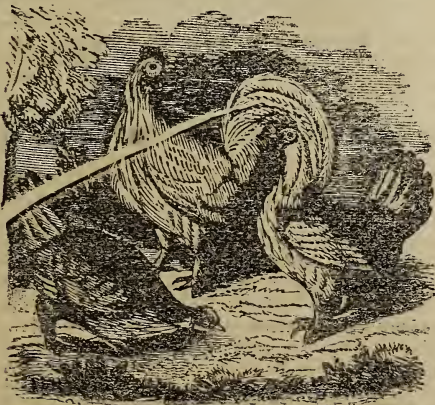


THE CRESTED OR POLISH FOWL.

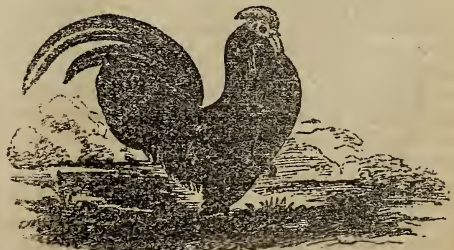
The Crested or Polish Fowl has four sub-varieties—the Black, the White, the Golden Spangled, and the Silver Spangled. They are all distinguished by the crest or top-knot, which should be large, compact, and of good shape. The White and the Black have white caps. All have clean slate-colored legs or shanks. The hens of this family are good layers when young, seldom wanting to sit before three or four years old. The chickens are not as easily raised as the common fowl, and should be kept out of dews and showers. None bear confinement well, while, all have white, tender flesh, of about medium quality. Weight from four to six pounds. The Polish, are considered as fancy birds, and not suitable for general use in the northern States—but ought to do well south of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

small, elegantly-formed and handsomely-tinted variety, evidently not remotely allied to the game breed. This bird is furnished with feathers to the toes. There is another variety ordinarily known as Sir John Sebright's fowl, which has its legs perfectly naked to the toes, and approaches in form more nearly to the game breed. The high-bred cock of this breed should have a rose comb, full hackles, a well-feathered and well-carried tail, a stately, courageous demeanor, and should not be quite a pound weight. The favorite color is a golden yellow, the feather edged with black, the wings barred with purple, tail, feathers and breast black. The Bantam possesses high courage, and will fight with great resolution. The attitude of the cock is singularly proud and haughty; his head thrown back so as to nearly touch the upper feathers of his tail.—Pure birds of this blood are very rare.

The Creeper is also a very small variety of "Bantam," with short legs.



WHITE BANTAMS.



BLACK BANTAM.

It is said that a man has applied for a patent to prevent cows from switching their tails in the face of the milker. The device consists in tying a weight to the tail!

The fowl commonly known as the Bantam, is a

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

BALTIMORE MARKETS---Nov. 27.

Prepared for the "MARYLAND FARMER" by JOHN MERRIMAN & CO., BALTIMORE.

[Unless when otherwise specified the prices are wholesale.]

ASHES.—Pot \$7.37@7.62.
BEESWAX.—Western 38 cts; Southern 40 cts.
COFFEE.—Rio 9@15½ cts, as to quality, gold.
COTTON.—Low Middling 24@24½ cts; Middling, 24½@25 cts; Ordinary Upland 00@00 cents; Good Ordinary 24@25 cts.

FEATHERS.—Common to mixed 38@45 cts. per lb.; fair to good 50@60 cts.; prime live geese. 75@80 cts.
FISH.—No. 1 Bay mackerel \$26@28; No. 1 Shore \$30@00; No. 2 \$16@17.00; No. 3 \$13@14; medium \$10@10.50; Labrador herring \$8.00@8.50; gibbed \$5.00@5.50; Codfish \$6.00@6.50, per 100 lbs.

FLOUR—
Howard Street Super \$ 4.75 @ \$ 5.00
" " Shipping Extra 5.25 @ 5.50
" " High Grades 5.75 @ 6.00
" " Family 6.50 @ 6.75

Western Winter Super 4.75 @ 5.00
" Shipping Extra 5.25 @ 5.00
" Choice Extra 5.75 @ 6.00
" Family 6.50 @ 6.75

Northwestern Super 5.00 @ 5.12
do Extra 5.00 @ 6.00
City Mills Super 5.00 @ 5.75
" Standard Extra 5.75 @ 6.00
" Shipping brands Extra 6.25 @ 6.50

Patapsco, Horicon, Reservoir and Weyerton
Family 00.00 @ 8.50
G. W. Legg's Family 00.00 @ 0.00
Union Mills Acme Family 00.00 @ 0.00
Greenfield Family 00.00 @ 9.50

James S. Welch's Family 00.00 @ 00.00
Baltimore High grade Extra 00.00 @ 00.00
Ashland Family 00.00 @ 00.00
Lingane 00.00 @ 00.00
Rye Flour 5.00 @ 6.00

Corn Meal—City Mills 5.00 @ 0.00
Buckwheat—New York 100 lb 3.75 @ 4.00
" Pennsylvania 0.00 @ 0.00

FERTILIZERS—

Peruvian Guano \$90@95 ½ ton of 2000 lbs.
Orchilla and Rodonda 30 ½ ton "
Turner's Excelsior 65 ½ ton "
Turner's Ammo. S. Phos. 55 ½ ton "
E. F. Coe's Ammo. S. Phos. 55 ½ ton "
Soluble Pacific Guano 60 ½ ton "
Redonda Guano 30 ½ ton "

Flour of Bone 60 ½ ton "
Andrew Coe's Super-phosphate.. 60 ½ ton "
Baugh's Raw Bone S. Phos. 56 ½ ton "
Baugh's Chicago Blood Manure.. 50 ½ ton "
" Bone Fertilizer. 46 ½ ton "

Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate 56 ½ ton "
Rhodes' do 50 ½ ton "
Mapes' do 60 ½ ton "
Bone Dust 45 ½ ton "
Hornor's Bone Dust 45 ½ ton "

Dissolved Bones 60 ½ ton "
Baynes' Fertilizer 40 ½ ton "
" Fine Ground Bone 45 ½ ton "
" "A" Mexican Guano 30 ½ ton "

"A" do. do 30 ½ ton "
Moro Phillips' Super-Phosphate.. 56 ½ ton "
Berger & Burtz's S. Phos. of Lime 56 ½ ton "
Whann's Raw Bone Super Phos.. 56 ½ ton "

Md. Fertilizing & Manufacturing
Co's Ammoniated Super-Phos-
phate 55 ½ ton "
Fine Ground Bone Phosphates 30 ½ ton "

Plaster \$2.25 ½ bbl.
Sulphuric acid, 3 cts. ½ lb.—(Carboy \$3.)
Nitrate of Soda (refined Saltpetre) 6½ cts. per lb in kegs of 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Maryland choice red \$1.33@1.34; prime red \$1.28@1.31; good do. \$1.20@1.25; ordinary \$1.12; white \$1.33@1.35. Corn—new white 8½@95 cts; new yellow 93@95 cts. Oats—57 cts. weight. Rye—\$1.05@1.08.

HAY AND STRAW.—Penna. Timothy, baled, \$22@25; Rye Straw \$22@2 per ton

MILL FEED.—Brown Stea 20@00 cts; Middlings 24@28 cts., per bushel;

MOLASSES.—Porto Rico, 50@65 cts; Cuba clayed 40@45 cts; E. Island 45@65 cts. New Orleans 00@00; Muscovado 45@55 cts.

POTATOES.—Peach Blows 60@65 cts.; Monitors 60 cts.; Carters 65@80 cts.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon Shoulders, (packed) 15@15½ cts, sides 19 cts; clear rib do. 18½@19½ cts; plain hams, 20@21 cts; sugar-cured 22 cts.

SALT.—Fine \$2 60@2 80, per sack; ground alum \$1.80@1.90; Turks Island 10@51 cts., per bushel.

SEED.—Clover, \$7@8.25; Timothy \$3 75@4 00; Flax, \$2 30

SUGAR.—Cuba 11½@11½; Porto Rico 11½@11½; Demarara 13@14½; English Island 11½@11½ cts.

TOBACCO—

Maryland—frosted to common \$ 5.00 @ \$ 5.50
" sound common 7.00 @ 8.00
" good do 8.00 @ 9.00

" middling 9.50 @ 11.00
" good to fine brown 11.50 @ 15.00
" fancy 17.00 @ 30.00

" upper country 7.00 @ 35.00
" ground leaves, new 5.00 @ 11.00

Ohio—Inferior to good common 4.00 @ 6.00
" brown and greenish 6.00 @ 8.00
" good and fine red and spangled 00.00 @ 00.00

" medium and fine red 9.00 @ 12.00
" common to medium spangled 7.00 @ 10.00
" fine spangled 12.00 @ 25.00

" fine yellow and fancy 00.00 @ 00.00
Kentucky—common to good lugs 8.00 @ 9.50
" common to medium leaf 10.00 @ 12.50

" good to fine 13.00 @ 14.00
" select leaf 15.50 @ 18.00

WOOL.—Unwashed. 30@33 cts; burry 28@30 cts; tub washed 49@51 cts; pulled 30@33 cts.

WHISKEY.—1.04@1.05 cts.

PREMIUMS.—The premiums for Shropshire Buck and Ewe Lambs, at late exhibition of Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association, was awarded to Charles E. Heister, of West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

It is astonishing to see how much can be done year by year to adorn and beautify the farmer's home and its surroundings. A few trees set out here and there, a few old and decayed trees grubbed up perhaps, and removed, an unsightly wall or fence taken out of the way in a thousand ways, indeed, beauty may be made to spring out of deformity, and that too without any serious expenditure of time or money, because each one is undertaken when work is not over pressing, and as a means of filling up idle time.

"EXCELSIOR."

Reduction in Price.

The decline in gold, and consequent decline in cost of constituents of "EXCELSIOR," we are enabled to reduce the price to

\$65 PER TON,

from after this date, until further notice.

J. J. TURNER & CO.

Manufacturers,

42 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

Baltimore, December 1, 1869.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS, AND PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers, and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that, instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.

We would also advise the same precaution in ordering Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER

PILLS. The great popularity of these Pills as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the billious derangements so prevalent in the South and Southwest, has induced the vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge nor Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburg, Pa.

:O:

DR. McLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC, OR VERMIFUGE.

No diseases to which the human body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent on the irritation produced by WORMS in the Stomach and Bowels. When the sufferer is an adult the cause is frequently overlooked, and consequently the proper remedy is not applied. But when the patient is an infant, if the disease is not entirely neglected, it is still too frequently ascribed, in whole or in part, to some other cause. It ought here to be particularly remarked that although but few worms may exist in a child, and however quiescent they may have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaded by any of the numerous train of diseases to which infancy is exposed than it is fearfully augmented by their irritation. Hence it too frequently happens that a disease, otherwise easily managed by proper remedies, when aggravated by that cause, bids defiance to treatment, judicious in other respects, but which entirely fails in consequence of the presence of worms being overlooked. And even in cases of great violence, if a potent and prompt remedy be possessed, so that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is so precious in such cases, the disease might be attacked, by proper remedies, even-handed and with success.

Symptoms of the Presence of Worms which Cannot be Mistaken.

The countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilated; an azure semi-circle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva, slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep,

with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE may be depended upon to effect a cure.

The universal success which has attended the administration of Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to RETURN THE MONEY in every instance where it proves ineffectual, "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the medicine to be given in strict accordance with the directions.

We pledge ourselves to the public that Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE does not contain MERCURY in any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, and not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

Directions.

Give a child, from two to ten years old, a teaspoonfull in as much sweetened water every morning, fasting; if it purges through the day, well; but if not, repeat it again in the evening. Over ten, give a little more; under two, give less. To a full-grown person give two teaspoonfulls.

Beware of Counterfeits, and all Articles Purporting to be Dr. McLANE'S.

The great popularity of Dr. McLANE'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS has induced unprincipled persons to attempt palming upon the public counterfeit and inferior articles; in consequence of which the proprietors have been forced to adopt every possible guard against fraud. Purchasers will please pay attention to the following marks of genuineness: 1st. The External Wrapper is a fine Steel Engraving, with the signature of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. 2d. The Directions are printed on Fine Paper, with a Water-Mark, as follows: "Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, FLEMING BROS., PROPRIETORS." This Water-Mark can be seen by holding up the paper to the light.

The Liver Pills have the name stamped on the lid of the box, in red wax.

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"EXCELSIOR."

Containing Ammonia..... 6 per cent.
 Super-Phosphate equivalent to
 Bone Phosphate of Lime.....57 "
 Potash and Soda..... 5 "

We again call the attention of the Planters of Georgia and South Carolina to our EXCELSIOR, composed of 700 pounds of No. 1 Peruvian Guano, and 1,300 pounds of Soluble Phosphate of Lime (bones dissolved in sulphuric acid,) potash and soda, forming the most concentrated, universal and durable fertilizer ever offered to the farmer—combining all the stimulating properties of Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing properties of Ground Bones—supplying an abundance of Ammonia for any crop, and all soils, and in a perfectly fixed condition—not volatile and passing off with the first crop, as with Peruvian and other ammoniacal guanoes, but stimulating the crop to which it is applied, and all succeeding ones, giving to poor, worn out and unproductive soils, new life and vigor, making them, in this respect, equal to the most highly cultivated lands, upon which much time and money have been expended.

We introduced Excelsior in 1858, and challenge the manufacturers and venders of fertilizers, natural or artificial Guano, to show results so invariably successful as can be shown from its use. One of our firm SUPERINTENDS IN PERSON EVERY MINUTIA OF ITS MANUFACTURE. We therefore warrant every bag uniform, and to contain by analysis the standard of fertilizing properties, giving that protection to the farmer which he does not have in the purchase of any other Guano or Fertilizer sold.

Excelsior is in fine dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling, and can be applied in any quantity per acre, however small; and it is the opinion of many close calculating Farmers, after ELEVEN years experience in testing it side by side with other popular fertilizers that an application of 100 pounds of Excelsior is equal to 200 to 300 pounds of any other fertilizer or guano offered for sale, therefore is fully 100 to 200 per cent. cheaper.

The following gentlemen have used "EXCELSIOR" on Cotton, Corn, &c., and will certify to its excellence and superiority to other fertilizers:

Hon. T. J. Smith, Jefferson County, Georgia.
 R. T. Jones, Burke County, "
 David Dickson, Hancock County, "
 J. R. Tolbert, Coweta, "
 Wm. Cox, Green's Cut, "

We are daily in receipt, from every quarter, of flattering encomiums from those who used it last spring and summer on cotton, corn and tobacco, and last fall on wheat, and had we the space could publish hundreds of testimonials, many from gentlemen who have continued its use year after year since its introduction.

The very best evidence we can offer of the value of our Excelsior as a crop grower and fertilizer, is the fact of its being imitated and counterfeited in this and other cities. Some unprincipled manufacturers have actually used our trade mark for the purpose of palming off their worthless compounds.

Farmers should see that every bag is branded as follows:



The ANALYSIS and name of J. J. TURNER & CO., in RED LETTERS are branded on every bag.—All others are counterfeits.

PRICE \$65 PER TON.

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 Stephen D. Heard, Augusta, Georgia.
 Wm. W. Fimcey, Society Hill, South Carolina.
 J. E. Wingate, Florence, South Carolina.


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ANALYSIS—Ammonia.....	2.83
Soluble Phosphate of Lime.....	29.51
Bone Phosphate of Lime.....	10.67

For Cotton, Corn, Oats and Spring Crops generally it has no superior.

Composed of the most concentrated materials, it is richer in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates than any other fertilizer sold, except our "Excelsior," and is made with same care and supervision—uniform quality guaranteed. Fine and dry, in excellent order for drilling. Packed in bags and barrels.  PRICE \$55 PER TON.

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A Domestic Magazine of Useful Information & Amusement.


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MAPLE LEAVES is a National Magazine, read and admired by Men, Women and Children, in Country, Village and City. It is ably edited, neatly printed, well illustrated and adapted to the whole country. The constant aim is to render it unequalled, both in contents and appearance.

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35,000 Peach Trees

Consisting of all the best varieties now in
cultivation, to wit :

Hale's Early,	Ward's Late Red Free,	Algiers Winters,
Early Red,	Old Mixon Free,	Fox's Seedling,
Early York,	Amelia,	Appleton's Choice,
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Crawford's Early,	Hawker's Seedling,	Moore's Favorite.

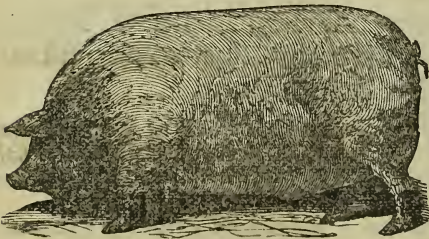
These trees are one year old from the bud, and are of uncommon large size. The buds were selected from all the principal orchards in the months of August and September, when the trees were in bearing, and may be relied on as the kinds specified, and are now ready for transplanting. Having been engaged in raising Peach Trees alone and the cultivation of Peaches for a number of years, we feel confident that we have selected from all parts of the country the very best kinds, and will warrant all Trees sold by us to be as represented, as we have them all in bearing in the orchard. We have spared neither money or pains in selecting the best bearers and those most adapted to the markets, and to exclude all others from our list. Will be sold at the very low price of

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The Press is very simple in construction, requiring little or no ingenuity to operate it. It grinds and presses at the same time.

It has taken several premiums, at different Maryland Fairs at which it was exhibited, and has created great excitement and satisfaction wherever exhibited. The machine is warranted to give satisfaction, and perform as represented.

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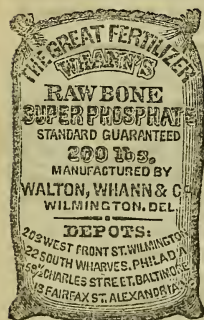
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Raw Bone Super-Phosphate.

The Great Fertilizer!

IT IS A GREAT CROP PRODUCER!
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A UNIFORM STANDARD OF QUALITY ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

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It is rich in Soluble Bone Phosphate, Ammonia, Potash and Soda. Every farmer that desires large crops, and his land permanently improved, should certainly try it.—Thousands of farmers all over the Middle and Southern States say it is the most reliable Super-Phosphate manufactured and sold in the United States.

⚡ Cash price in Baltimore, \$56 per ton of 2,000 pounds, packed in strong bags, 200 pounds each; or TEN BAGS TO THE TON.

⚡ All communications or orders to receive prompt attention should be addressed to

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Warehouse and Office 57 South Calvert Street, near Pratt,

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INTERESTING TO LADIES.

The following extracts are from the testimony, taken under oath, in a recent case pending before the United States Patent Office, upon the actual merits of the

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE,

and its relative merits as compared with other machines:

Mrs. Dr. McCready, says:

"I have used, for nine years, a GROVER & BAKER MACHINE, and upon it I have done all kinds of family sewing for the house, for my children and husband, besides a great deal of fancy work, as braiding, quilting, and embroidering. During all that time my machine has never needed repair, except when I had the tension altered, and it is as good now as it was the first day I bought it."

"I am acquainted with the work of all the principal machines, including Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, Wilcox & Gibbs, Ladd & Webster's, the Florence machines, and Sloat's machines, besides a number of ten-dollar ones; and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have worked now in the house that was done nine years ago, which is still good; and I have never found any of my friends who have used the other machines able to say the same thing."

Mrs. Dr. Whiting gives the following reasons for the superiority of the Grover & Baker machines over all others:

"The elasticity of the stitch, and ripping when it is required; and also the stitch fastening itself, as you leave off; and also, the machine may be used for embroidering purposes; and therein consists the superiority over other machines."

"The stitch will not break when stretched, as the others do, and neither does it draw the work."

"I find this stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garments, in fact."

"I can use it from the thickest woolen cloth to Nansook muslin."

Mrs. Alice B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Mr. Whipple, Secretary of the American Missionary Association, testifies:

Q. As the result of your observation and experience, what machine do you think best as a general family instrument?

A. The Grover & Baker, decidedly.

Q. State the reasons, such of them as occur to you, for this opinion.

A. I think the stitch is a stronger stitch than that of any other machine I have used, and it seems to me much more simple in its management than other machines; one great advantage is the ease with which the seam is ripped when necessary to do so; and I think that the work, by an experienced person, on a Grover & Baker machine, is better than the work by such person on any other machine; it requires more skill to work other machines than the Grover & Baker.

Mrs. General Buel says she prefers the Grover & Baker machine over all others.

"On account of its durability of work, elasticity of stitch and strength of stitch. It never rips."

"It is preferred over all others; it is very easy in its movements, and very easily adjusted, and very simple in its construction."

"We can accomplish more in one week, by this sewing machine, than we can in a month by hand-sewing."

Mrs. Dr. Watts, says:

"I have had several years' experience with a Grover & Baker machine, which has given me great satisfaction. Its chief merit is that it makes a strong elastic

stitch; it is very easily kept in order, and worked without much fatigue, which I think is a very great recommendation. I am not very familiar with any other machine, except a Wheeler & Wilson, which I have had. I think the Grover and Baker machine is more easily managed, and less liable to get out of order. I prefer the Grover & Baker, decidedly."

Mrs. A. B. Spooner, says:

"I answer conscientiously, I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known."

"In the first place, it is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spool is a great advantage; the stitch is entirely reliable. It does ordinary work beautifully, and the embroidery stitch. It is not liable to get out of order. It operates very easily. I suppose I can sum it all up by saying it is a perfect machine."

"I have had occasion to compare the work with that of other machines. The result was always favorable to the Grover & Baker machine."

Mrs. Dr. Andrews, testifies:

"I prefer it to all other machines I have known anything about, for the ease and simplicity with which it operates and is managed; for the perfect elasticity of the stitch; the ease with which the work can be ripped, if desired, and still retain its strength when the thread is cut, or accidentally broken; its adaptation to different kinds of work, from fine to coarse, without change of needle or tension."

Mrs. Maria J. Keane, of the house of Natalie, Tilman & Co., says:

"Our customers all prefer the Grover & Baker machine, for durability and beauty of stitch."

Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, ("Jenny June,") says:

"I prefer it to any machine. I like the Grover & Baker machine in the first place, because if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker; and, having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work, and it is easier to learn than any other. I like the stitch because of its beauty and strength and because, although it can be taken out, it doesn't rip, not, even by cutting every other stitch."

The foregoing testimony establishes beyond question:

1. The great simplicity and ease of management of the Grover & Baker machines.
2. That they are not liable to get out of repair.
3. That a greater variety of work can be done with them than with other machines.
4. That the elasticity of the stitch causes the work to last longer, look neater, and wear better, than work done on other machines.
5. That the facility with which any part of the seam can be removed when desired is a great advantage.
6. That the seam will retain its strength even when cut or broken at intervals.
7. That, besides doing all varieties of work done by other sewing machines, these machines execute beautiful embroidery.

Over one hundred other witnesses in the case above referred to testified to the superiority of the Grover & Baker machines in the points named in substantially the same language, and thousands of letters have been received from parts of the world, stating all the same facts.

Send for a Circular.

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NAVASSA GUANO,

The only reliable source of Rich Bone Phosphate of Lime.

The attention of manufacturers of Artificial Manures and agriculturists is called to the following analysis of Navassa Guano. The fact alone of a good and increasing market having been found in Europe for this guano, whilst none of the many Phosphates for sale in this country can there find a purchaser, speaks as favorably for the richness and reliability of our guano as it is possible, and the further fact that it is the base of nearly all the well known Artificial Manures now manufactured, and the recommendation of it by such men as Prof. Voelcker, Sibson and Liebig, is sufficient guarantee to the user that by its selection he has obtained the richest Phosphatic Material extant. We guarantee the guano to contain a given amount of Bone Phosphate of Lime, to be analyzed upon arrival by any competent chemist the purchaser may select. Supplying the trade with this Guano in fine powder, packed in strong bags, containing twenty per cent. more Phosphate than any article now offered, at \$30 per ton, or crude, direct from Navassa Island, at proportionally low rates.

LABORATORY, 11 SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET.

Analysis of six samples, representing that number of cargoes, lately brought to England.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
Moisture.....	13.61	2.73	5.51	7.70	8.77	13.07
Water in combination and Organic Matter.....	6.72	7.30	6.50	7.04	6.67
*Phosphoric Acid.....	30.88	32.48	31.85	31.98	31.23	31.64
Lime.....	32.56	34.06	37.73	35.10	37.22	37.08
Oxides of Iron, Alumina, Carbonic Acid, &c.....	13.88	20.16	16.09	15.60	13.80	16.01
Insoluble Silicious Matter.....	2.35	3.18	2.32	2.58	2.31	2.22
	100	100	100	100	100	100
*Equal to Tribasic Phosphate of Lime (bone earth)..	67.41	70.90	69.50	69.81	68.18	69.07

The commercial value of Navassa Guano, it is scarcely necessary for me to say, is mainly regulated by the amount of Phosphoric Acid which it contains. In the foregoing analysis the percentage of Phosphoric Acid was accurately determined.

AUGUSTUS VOELCKER, .

Prof. of Chemistry to the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Remarks and Analysis by Dr. Sibson, of London.

11 Eaton Terrace, St. John's Wood, Dec., 1867

Amongst the natural deposits of phosphates now at command for furnishing the constituents of our super-phosphates and other prepared manures at present so extensively consumed in our fields, that of the Island of Navassa, lately brought to notice, appears to be one of the most important. In the search for Natural Phosphates, now pretty actively prosecuted, materials of this description are sometimes found, which may possess a certain amount of scientific interest, but are of no practical importance, solely on account of their insignificant quantity. Again, a phosphate possessing almost every desirable quality, may be excluded from the market by the unfortunate fact of its percentage of Phosphate of Lime being too low. Neither of these drawbacks, however, attach to the Navassa Guano.

As I find from analyses of several cargoes lately brought to this country, that the Navassa Guano possesses a high value, I consider that it merits more than ordinary attention.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
Moisture and Water of Combination.....	10.24	9.25	5.73	12.90	11.15	6.53
*Phosphoric Acid.....	32.94	32.57	33.43	32.21	31.27	33.03
Lime.....	37.91	37.34	40.15	36.13	34.90	37.20
Carbonic Acid.....	1.30	1.20	(not determined.)		1.68	1.02
Equal to Carbonate of Lime.....	2.95	2.72	"	3.75	2.32	"
Oxide of Iron, &c.....	15.36	17.18	17.95	16.63	15.83	18.24
Insoluble Matter.....	2.25	2.46	2.44	2.13	5.17	3.98
	100	100	100	100	100	100
*Equal to Tribasic Phosphate of Lime.....	71.36	70.57	72.43	69.80	67.76	71.58

The average percentage of Phosphate of Lime, in most samples, I find to be over 70 per cent., which as an average, is higher than most Phosphatic materials now on the market.

ALFRED SIBSON, F. C. S., &c. Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, England.

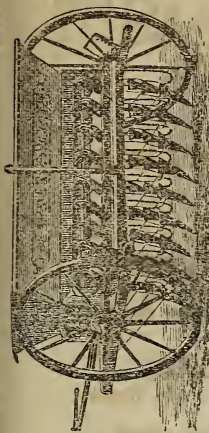
Analysis by Dr. Liebig, Baltimore, of cargoes lately imported.

Bark Savannah...June 8, 1868, containing, crude, 69.94—when dried, 76.61 per cent of Bone Phosphate of Lime.	
Brig Cyrus Passett, " 27, 1868, " " 68.89 " " 75.16 " " " "	
Brig Fidelit, " " 10, 1868, " " 68.87 " " 75.44 " " " "	
Brig M. E. Banks, May 8, 1868, " " 68.03 " " 72.59 " " " "	
Brig Romance...June 16, 1869, " " 69.11 " " 76.61 " " " "	
Brig F. H. Rich...Sept. 21, 1868, " " 68.57 " " 74.56 " " " "	
Brig Dirego.....Aug. 12, 1868, " " 67.00 " " 75.16 " " " "	

For Sale by Navassa Phosphate Co.

R. W. L. RASIN, General Agent,

32 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.



THE "Farmer's Favorite" stands unrivalled for the purpose of seeding grain of any kind. The various commercial manures and the small field seeds at one operation, and superiority is claimed for it in the following particulars over all other Drills, viz :
For doing its work better.

For being more durable and less liable to get out of order.

For the amount of work it will do with the little power used.

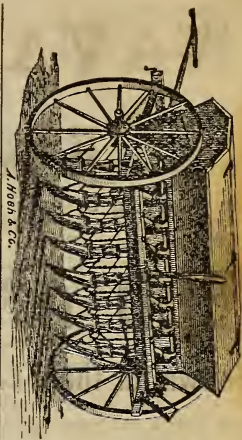
For the simplicity of its working parts.

For the ease with which it is managed.

For its adaptability for sowing coarse or fine grain.

For its exactness in sowing fertilizers, dry or damp.

For the neatness of its work, leaving no grain or fertilizer on the surface uncovered.



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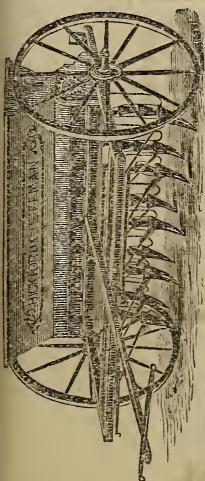
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8 Tube Grain Drill.....	\$85 00
9 " ".....	90 00
8 Tube " with Phosphate Attachment....	125 00
9 Tube " ".....	130 00
Grass Seeder.....	10 00



THE "FARMER'S FAVORITE" is emphatically a GREAT DRILL. There are many other drills which are called Grain Drills, but they are really only wheat drills, as they cannot sow any grain larger than wheat with any degree of certainty. To all farmers who want a Drill we would say get the "Farmer's Favorite," as it is not only the best drill for sowing wheat and other small grains, but it is very far ahead of any other drill in the market for sowing peas, beans, corn and all coarse grains. If you get the "Farmer's Favorite" you will have a Drill that is a perfect machine for sowing all kinds of grain.



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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

ANDREW COE'S

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Nos. 22 & 24 S. CALVERT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

BONE DUST.

The subscriber has just erected at his farm, near the city, the most improved machinery for making

BONE DUST,

And is now ready to fill orders for any quantity, which will be delivered at the shortest notice. The Bone Dust will be finer than any heretofore made by him, (no chemical process resorted to,) enabling the farmer or planter to sow it with the Drill.

MR. SAMUEL SANDS,

Well known to the farmers and planters of the United States as the former editor of the *American Farmer* and *Rural Register*. will have charge of his office, No. 63 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his old friends.

\$45 PER TON, put in new bags. No charge for bags. Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal. My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust-making.

I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent. Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *A simple*, and its quality cannot be made to conform to the price.

JOSHUA HORNER,

OFFICE, 63 SOUTH GAY STREET, near Pratt,
Or Cor. Chew and Stirling Sts.
aug-6t BALTIMORE, MD.

A Self-Acting Household Wonder,
FOR

Washing & Cleansing Clothes,

And all articles of the coarsest or most delicate texture, without the least injury.

NO LABOR! NO WEAR!! NO TEAR!!!

The Fountain Clothes Washer.

This simple invention renders the hitherto most unpleasant of all days, viz., the washing day, comparatively easy and agreeable.

"EUREKA"

Self-Adjusting Clothes Wringer,

The only reliable Wringing Machine in the world.
Steel Elliptic Springs.

They say 'tis small and simple,
Yet it does the million please—
The Eureka ("I have found it")
Can be worked with speed and ease.

The Eureka is not only a great labor saver, but also saves very much in the wear and tear of garments, clothes lasting as long again as when wrung without this machine, thereby paying for itself in every year's use.

COLLINS & HEATH,

Store, Furnace and Plumbing House,
22 Light Street, Baltimore,

dec-ly

LARGE STOCK OF EARLY ROSE POTATOES

Stands ahead of all others for Earliness, Productiveness and Good Quality.

Yielded for me this season over 300 bushels per acre, with common field culture; were ripe early and of the very best quality.—Read what my Wholesale Commission Merchant says of it:

"This is to certify that I have sold several hundred baskets of the Early Rose Potatoes this season to consumers of Philadelphia at from three to four times the prices of any other varieties of equal size.

A. S. DANIELS, Stalls 55 to 58,
Dock St. Market."

Also, good stock of Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Currants, &c., &c.—All for sale low.

Send for prices to

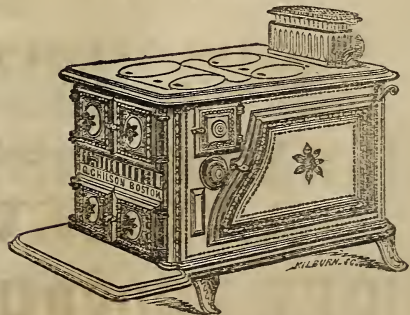
JOHN S. COLLINS,

oct-6t Moorestown, N. J.

All good farmers will plant Early Rose next spring, and all should get their seed this fall, to avoid danger of freezing on the way. Price, 25 cents per pound (by mail), \$2.50 per bushel, \$6 per barrel; 11 barrels for \$60; 50 barrels \$5 per barrel. Second size \$4 per barrel.

Wilson's Albany Strawberry plants \$3 per 1000. No extra charge for package and delivery at Philadelphia.

J. WEATHERBY & SONS,
Nos. 40 & 42 Light Street,
One door below Lombard,
BALTIMORE, MD.



Dealers in all kinds of

COOK STOVES, FOR WOOD AND COAL.


Parlor, Dining Room, Chamber, Office, Store and Church STOVES. Agents for the celebrated Chilseop Cook Stove and Oriental Base Burner.
oct-3t.

TO FARMERS!

DISSOLVED BONES.

(SUPERPHOSPHATE,)

Of own manufacture, containing 35 per cent. of Soluble Phosphate of Lime. For Top-Dressing Wheat or Grass lands, or hill application to Corn, it is peculiarly adapted. In fine dry powder for sowing or drilling in with Grain.

 PRICE \$56 PER TON.

J. J. TURNER & CO.,

42 PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE.

je-tf

WHEELER & WILSON'S




FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

The most Simple, Durable, Cheapest, Economical and Popular!

Its sales are 100,000 more than the next largest Company, whose Machine is fully three years older.—
Sales as per sworn reports up to September 10th, 1867.

WHEELER & WILSON.....	300,000	SINGER.....	202,000
GROVER & BAKER.....	165,000	FLORENCE.....	35,000

Awarded the Highest Premium at the Paris Exposition, all the machines of the world in competition.

Every one may be the possessor of one of these unrivalled Machines, as we endeavor to make the terms of sale suit all customers.  Call at our Salerooms, or enquire of our Agents, and look at the Machines, and be sure and ask the terms of sale.

PETERSON & CARPENTER, General Agents,

mar-ly

214 W. BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

\$100 in Premiums

AWARDED

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

AT THE

MARYLAND STATE FAIR, 1869.

DIVISION SECOND.

Best Threshing Machine, manufactured by	E. Whitman & Sons.
Best Straw Carrier	"
Best Revolving Horse-Rake	"
Best Reaper and Mower, "Excelsior," with Self-Raking or Drop-	Tiffin Agri'l Works.
ping Attachment, manufactured by	The J. F. Seiberling Co.
Best Reaper—Kirby.	

DIVISION THIRD.

Hand and Horse-Power Hay and Straw-Cutter,	
manufactured by	E. Whitman & Sons.
Best Vegetable Cutter, manufactured by	"
Best Grain Cradle	Grant Cradle Co.
Best Grain and Grass Scythes,"	Dunn Edge Tool Co.
Best Hand Rakes	"
Best Shovels	

DIVISION FOURTH.

Best Hay Press	
Best Wine and Cider Mill, manufactured by	E. Whitman & Sons.
Best Churn,	"
Best Road Scraper,	"
Best Wheat Fan, (Montgomery's Rockaway,)	"
Best Washing Machine, (Doty's,)	

NOTE.—E. Whitman & Sons exhibited in **DIVISION FIRST**, One, Two and Three Horse Plows, also Subsoil, Hillside and Gang Plows of every description, together with Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Hand Plows, Seed Sowers, &c., all of which were greatly admired by visitors, and large sales were made from them to ship South. nov-tf

RAMSDELL NORWAY OATS.

THE VERDICT RENDERED.

Last season we presented to the farmers of the country some of the evidences* of the wonderful productive powers of the NORWAY OATS. Many doubted, and some called us swindlers. Seed-time and harvest have passed, and the *verdict is rendered*. Thousands of farmers responding from the North, the South, the East and the West, declare the NORWAY OATS to be better than we represented them to be.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

LOUISIANA, Mo., Aug. 7th, 1869.

The season with us has been too wet for oats. The Norways have been a success. The heavy rains beat down the common oats so that they had to be mowed, while the Norways stood erect, not a single straw having fallen or lodged. I am too well pleased with them to sell a kernel even at \$10 a bushel, which I could readily do. I shall sow all I have another year. One of my neighbors sowed seven grains on very rich land, and harvested one quart.

ARTHUR A. BLUMER.

OVER ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

UPPER MAHAUTONGO, Pa., Aug. 29, 1869.

I received $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of your seed too late for a fair trial. The yield was *thirty-three* and three-fourths bushels, surpassing anything ever seen in our section of country. The hulls are thin, with plump berry, which accounts for their heavy weight. I recommend farmers to send to you to be sure of the genuine seed.

Yours, etc.,
GEORGE BOYER.

"The increase in yield is fully 100 per cent. over the other varieties, and the quality better."

W. P. ELLIOTT, Knoxville, Tenn.

"The Norway Oats are not a humbug, as some suppose; but will yield more than any other variety in this country." Report St. Clair Co. (Mo.) Farmers' Club.

"They are an improvement of vast importance to the West. Our farmers are advised to secure this seed." Report of meeting of Illinois Grain Growers at Chicago.

"I measured one head 96 inches long, and any quantity over 20 inches. The oats *piled right up on the heads*, and the stalks are strong enough to hold them up."

JOHN MARKS, Smyrna, Me.

"My Norways stood five to six feet high, and no lodging; common oats all lay flat."

J. H. WHITSON, Boise City, Idaho.

"They are a most valuable addition to the grain resources of the country. They yield fully twice as much as other varieties of better quality."

W. LARIMER, Crab Tree, Pa.

"I have been raising the large Irish oat; but my Norways have more than doubled on the other kinds, and are heavy and of excellent quality."

E. F. DODD, Van Buren, Pa.

"I have counted as high as fifty eight stalks from a single kernel, and have heads 18 inches long. I am fully convinced that they are all that Mr. Ramsdell claims for them."

CAPT. H. A. RICE, Macon, Miss.

"They are quite satisfactory—I find three or four times as many kernels on the heads of the Norways, as is on the other kinds."

M. FERGUSON, Crain's Creek, N. C.

"They grew six feet high, with broad leaves, like corn blades. All our oats are good this year, but the Norways are far ahead."

GEO. O. BARRETT & Co., Selma, Ala.

"I am satisfied that their introduction will be attended with great benefit to our farmers. The increase in yield is fully one hundred per cent. over other varieties and the quality is also better."

W. P. ELLIOTT, Knoxville, Tenn.

"They overcome a difficulty in the production of small grains in this country, on our rich lands, by their development of strength in stalks to support a corresponding length and weight of heads."

COL. J. M. TOOLE, Knoxville, Tenn.

"They did well, attaining a height of five feet, with stout straw and heavy heads, 15 to 20 inches long. I am sure they are a new and important variety, and I can confidently recommend them."

J. W. PARKER, M. D., Columbia, S. C.

THREE HUNDRED BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

ST. CHARLES, Mo., Aug., 1869.

The Norway Oats I sowed broadcast, without special care, on very rich ground, have had a tremendous growth. I never saw their equal. They are much heavier and superior in every respect. My yield is about one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre, while a small patch in my garden gives a yield equal to *three hundred bushels to the acre*.

Yours respectfully,
DR. E. W. CHARLES.

YIELD AND QUALITY.

We claimed last year that the Norway Oat would yield double that of any other kind. They have done better than that.

We claimed that they were 25 per cent. heavier. They have exceeded that in weight.

We claimed that they are better in quality. Reliable farmers say they are worth 100 per cent. more for home consumption, and will make whiter and sweeter flour than the best wheat.

Farmers who can do so are invited to visit either of our stores, and examine the grain and specimens of stalks, root, branch, and head. We have mammoth roots producing as many as 245 stalks from a single kernel, which are visited by hundreds daily, and considered, justly, as we think, the wonder of the agricultural world. We shall continue to furnish the genuine Ramsdell Norway Oats as a speciality for two years to come. The price next year will not be less than four dollars. One farmer in every town can make a small fortune on the crop from a few bushels.

Price: \$7 50 per bushel; \$4 per half bushel; 2 50 per peck. Sold by the standard of 32 lbs. to the bushel. Express charges to be paid by the purchaser. Bags free.—Remit by draft P. O. money order, or registered letter, or send by Express prepaid, and the package will be delivered to the Co. on receipt of money. Address either of our Stores nearest your place. Circulars free.

D. W. RAMSDELL & Co., P. O. Box 5689,
No. 218 Pearl St., New York, and No. 171
Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

REFERENCES:—Samuel Sinclair, of N. Y. Tribune; G. Collamore & Co., N. Y.; Harper & Brothers, N. Y.; J. I. Pearce, Pres. 3d National Bank, Chicago, Ill.; H. N. F. Lewis, Editor Chicago Western Rural, Prairie Farmer Co., Chicago, Ill.

Nov-21

SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR.

"What makes it valuable is because it contains so much practical, original matter in such a small space."—John J. Thomas.

The directions for growing Strawberries and Raspberries are the best I have ever seen.—Henry Ward Beecher.

We could give hundreds of just such testimonials, showing the value of this little work. It should be in the hands of every person, whether the owner of a rod square of ground or a hundred acres. Three agents should have a copy. It contains 40 pages. Price 10 cents. Fall price list, wholesale and retail, and also terms to agents and those desiring to get up a club for plants sent FREE to all applicants. Parties South should order plants in the fall. Address, PURDY & JOHNSON, Palmyra, N. Y., or PURDY & HANCE, South Bend, Ind. aug-3t

*Pat'd Water-Proof Paper
Roofing, Siding, Ceiling,
Carpeting, Water Pipes,
Eave Gutters, &c. Address
J. J. TAY & SONS, Camden, New Jersey.*

mar-ly*

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD.—The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the songs of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog; birds, beasts, and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White, and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Send anywhere upon receipt of 25 cts; three for 50 cts; \$1.25 per dozen.

ly 6t

T. W. VALENTINE,
Box 372 Jersey City, N. J.

VINEGAR. How made from Cider, Wine, Molasses or Sorghum in 10 hours, without using drugs. For terms, circulars, &c., address F. J. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Ct. sep-ly

LAND AGENCY!

AUBREY H. JONES,

LAND AGENT

Tappahannock, Essex Co., Va.

Has for sale and lease a large number of very VALUABLE FARMS in tide water Virginia, from the Potomac to the James River, situated chiefly on the water, and offered at exceedingly low prices, and respectfully invites capitalists and those in search of desirable homes to inspect these lands. Letters promptly answered and catalogues furnished upon application. je-7t

Early Rose Potatoes FOR SALE.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES by the Bushel, Barrel or 100 Barrels. Also, Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry PLANTS; Currants, Bushes, Asparagus Roots, &c.

Send for a list of prices.

CHAS. COLLINS,

sep-2t

Moorestown, N. J.

NEW BRICK MACHINE.

For tempered clay—common labor only required—
worked by one man—makes 500 an hour, \$110—
by a horse, 800 an hour, \$300—1,200 an hour,
\$400—by steam, 2,000 an hour, \$500—
3,000 an hour, \$700.

DRYING TUNNEL

For drying in twenty-four hours Bricks, Fruit, Vegetables, Broom Corn, Hops, Lumber, Pea-nuts. Bricks moulded one day go into the kiln the next all the year.

HOT BLAST KILN, by which one-half the fuel is saved—220,000 bricks have been burned with 53 cords.

REVOLVING SEPARATOR, which pulverizes the clay, and frees it from stone. A piece of limestone, the size of an acorn, will burst a brick.

For further particulars, in a pamphlet (eighth edition, enlarged) giving full instructions on brick setting and burning, with wood or coal, address, sending 25 cents,

FRANCIS H. SMITH,

P. O. Box 556,
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jan-1f



THOMAS DAILY,

Manufacturer of



Saddles, Harness & Collars

No. 194 WEST PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

A large assortment of BITTS, STIRRUPS, GIRTHS, &c., always on hand.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. oct-ly

HARRINGTON & MILLS,

SUCCESSORS TO SAMSON CARISS & CO.

140 Baltimore Street,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Mantle and Pier Mirrors, Bases, Cornices, Picture Frames,

And all descriptions of

Framing and Gilt Work, French and German Looking-Glass Plates.

Fine English, French and German ENGRAVINGS—a large stock constantly on hand.

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES

in great variety.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

PLATED ALBATA Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Castors, Tea Sets, Liquor Stands, Urns, &c. Ivory and Bone Handle Table and Desert Knives & Forks, Carvers, Steels, Butcher and Bread Knives, &c.

Planished, Japan and common TIN WARE, in all its varieties.

Wooden Ware, fine and common Hardware, Baskets, Willow Ware, Door Mats, &c.

Sweep, Hand and Dust Brushes; Feather Dusters of all descriptions.

Waiters and Tea Trays, all sizes and varieties. Devonshire Portable Carpet and Sewing Chairs, Table Mats, Napkins, Rings, Knife Boxes, &c.

Cedar Chests of all sizes.

Refrigerators of the Dr. Kane and Waterman's Pat.

1881

BOWER'S COMPLETE MANURE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HENRY BOWER, Chemist,

PHILADELPHIA.

MADE FROM

Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

WARRANTED FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

This Manure contains all the elements to produce large crops of all kinds, and is highly recommended by all who used it, also by distinguished chemists who have, by analysis, tested its qualities.

Packed in Bags of 200 lbs. each.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,

AGENTS,

39 South Water & 40 South Delaware Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM REYNOLDS,

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And by dealers generally throughout the country.
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BELMONT STOCK FARM.



I am breeding thorough-bred Horses, the Imported Percheron Norman Horses, and the Black Hawk Branch of the Morgan Stock, and have Geldings of the latter for sale.

My cattle are pure bred SHORT HORNS, and have them of all ages for sale.



Also Albemarle Improved HOGS, (a cross of Chester White and Kentucky Woburn) better suited to rough fare, and the Chester White's the best, when well cared for.

S. W. FICKLIN,

je-6t

Near Charlottesville, Va.

IRON AND WIRE FENCES.

Iron Ox Hurdle Fence, Iron Sheep Hurdle Fence, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Iron Farm Gates, Guards for Stable Divisions, Store Fronts, Factories, &c., Tree Guards, ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORK for Porches, Green Houses, &c.; WIRE RAILING for Cottage, Garden and Cemetery enclosures; Mosquito Netting and every variety of WIRE WORK. Every information furnished by manufacturers.

M. WALKER & SONS,

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FOR SALE.

PURE BRED HOGS AND FOWLS.
WINTER SEED WHEAT

And other FARM SEEDS, from DEITZ's EXPERIMENTAL FARM, Chambersburg, Pa.

Diehl's and Boughton Beardless; Week's and Treadwell's Bearded White Wheats; French White and Red Chaff; Purple Straw Bearded; Red Mediterranean, and German Amber Beardless, are the best, earliest, hardiest and most productive Wheats that can be recommended for general cultivation. Price \$5 per bushel. 4 pounds of any kind by Mail, post paid, for \$1. Twenty heads of different varieties sent post paid, for \$1. Twenty other varieties of Wheat, Barley and Oats, of last year's importation. See DEITZ's EXPERIMENTAL FARM JOURNAL; send and subscribe for it; only \$1.50 per year; the most useful Journal printed. Address GEO. A. DEITZ, Chambersburg, Pa. aug-tf

HENRY GIBSON,

MANUFACTURER OF

TUBULAR DRAINS,

IN GLAZED STONEWARE.

ALSO,

DRAIN TILES.

LOCUST POINT,

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LEACHED ASHES!

LEACHED ASHES!!

5000 to 10,000 Bushels Leached Ashes, for sale by

JAMES WEBB,

Soap and Candle Factory,

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PURE BONE DUST.

PRICE \$45 PER TON.

Just received by

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

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22 and 24 S. Calvest st., Baltimore.

\$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE

Agents to introduce the BUCKEYE \$20 SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than \$40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. OUTFIT FREE. Address

W. A. HENDERSON & CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

sep-3t

RUTH'S "CHALLENGE" SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE.

This Fertilizer is prepared in Baltimore from the very best materials, and designed especially to take the place of A No. 1 Peruvian Guano. It will be found as active as Guano and much more durable in its effects. It is made upon the principle that the measure of our prosperity is the prosperity of the farmer, and every one who uses it may confidently rely upon large crops, unless injured by providential acts. It is, indeed, the "CHALLENGE" Fertilizer of the times, and that it may always remain such we have engaged in its manufacture the very best chemical skill in this country.

Price in Baltimore, \$60 per Ton, of 2000 pounds.

For sale by responsible dealers everywhere.

For further particulars address



R. J. RUTH & CO., Proprietors,

79 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

aug17

\$15

GET THE BEST!

\$20

BUY THE ONLY GENUINE IMPROVED

Oroide Gold Watches,

Manufactured by The Oroide Watch Company.

They are all the best make, Hunting Cases, finely chased; look and wear like fine gold, and are equal in appearance to the best gold watches usually costing \$150. Full Jewelled Levers, Gent's and Ladies' sizes at **\$15 EACH.**

GUR DOUBLE EXTRA REFINED Solid Oroide Gold Hunting Cases, Full Jeweled Levers, are equal to \$200 Gold Watches; Regulated and Guaranteed to keep correct, time, and wear and not tarnish, with Extra Fine Cases, at \$20 each.

No money is required in advance. We send by Express anywhere within the United States, payable to agent on delivery, with the privilege to open and examine before paid for, and if not satisfactory returned, by paying the Express charges. Goods will be sent by mail as Registered Package, prepaid, by sending cash in advance.

AN AGENT SENDING FOR SIX WATCHES GETS AN EXTRA WATCH FREE, MAKING SEVEN \$15 WATCHES FOR \$90, OR SEVEN \$20 WATCHES FOR \$120.

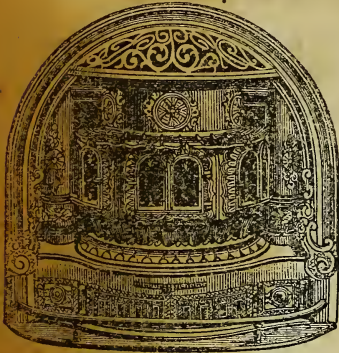
Also, ELEGANT OROIDE GOLD CHAINS, of latest and most costly styles, for Ladies and Gentlemen, from 10 to 40 inches long, at \$2, \$4, \$6 and \$8 each, sent with watches at lowest wholesale prices. State kind and size of watch required, and order only from

THE OROIDE WATCH CO.

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148 Fulton Street, New York.

"THE DIAMOND,"



For Warming Parlors and Chambers by
one Fire.

BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE,

39 and 41 LIGHT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

A large assortment of Cooking and Heating STOVES
for Coal or Wood.

AGRICULTURAL CAULDRONS for preparing
Food for Stock, &c., &c.

The celebrated DIAMOND FIRE-PLACE
HEATER, manufactured and for sale by the patentee,

BIBB & CO.

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EDWD. J. EVANS & CO.

NURSEYMEN and SEEDSMEN, YORK, PENNA.

Offer for the present season a full and complete stock in both NURSERY and SEED DEPARTMENTS.

PRICE LISTS of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES and PLANTS, SMALL FRUITS, HEDGE PLANTS, &c., now issued and mailed to any address. Also, Descriptive Priced List of CHOICE SEED WHEAT, OATS, POTATOES, &c.

Illustrated Catalogue of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS for 1870 will be duly mailed our customers (and others desiring it) about January 1st, next.

Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Dealers supplied at wholesale prices.

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Farming & Mining Lands FOR SALE.

Some of the most valuable FARMING LANDS in ANSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, embracing Cotton, Tobacco and Grain Lands, Ranges for Stock of all kinds, and sites for Vineyards. Also, several Gold Mines, eligible locations for Factories, with unlimited water power, Mills and Mill Sites. The Wilmington, Charleston and Ruth. Railroad passes directly through the county from east to west.

For further particulars, address

I. Y. WESTERVELT & CO.,
Wadesboro, Anson County, N. C.

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Care of F. Darley.

AGENTS WANTED. AGENTS WANTED. 75 to \$200 per month, male and female, to sell the celebrated and original Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected; it will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only \$15. For simplicity and durability, it has no rival.— Do not buy from any parties selling machines under the same name as ours, unless having a Certificate of Agency signed by us, as they are worthless Cast Iron Machines.

For Circulars and Terms, apply or address,

H. CRAWFORD & CO.,
nov-3t* 413 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

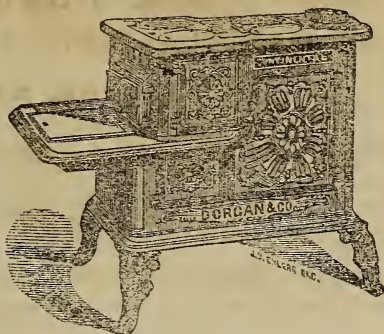
THE BRUNSWICK SEAPORT APPEAL,—a progressive, fresh newspaper, published every Saturday, at the important seaport of BRUNSWICK, Ga. Local news impartially chronicled. Yearly subscription, \$3 00; six months, \$2 00; three months, \$1 00. Clubs of five, \$2 00 each.

Advertising rates liberal. Address

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Job Printing of every description neatly executed at this office.

BALTIMORE COOK.



DORGAN & CO.

S. E. Cor. Light and Lombard Streets,
BALTIMORE, MD.

This STOVE, just finished and on exhibition at our Store, we GUARANTEE to be as complete, heavy and as cheap as any Stove sold.

All Stoves of this kind that are genuine have our name on the sides.

Also a large stock of first-class FIRE-PLACE, PARLOR and other STOVES for sale.

The largest and best assorted stock in the city. oc 3t

ESTABLISHED 1858.

HIRAM BALLARD,

General Commission Merchant,

37 WATER STREET, N. Y.

For the Sale of

WOOL, TOBACCO, HOPS, BUTTER, CHEESE,
EGGS, BEANS, PEAS, PORK, BEEF,
GAME, POULTRY, VENISON,
FLOUR, GRAIN,


And all kinds of Country Produce.

My long experience in the Commission Business enables me to sell goods without delay for the highest market prices. Commission on Produce five cents, Wool and Flour two and a half cents. Cash advanced on consignments. Sales promptly made. Send for price-current and marking plate.
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\$25 TO \$100 PER WEEK

MADE EASY BY ANY LADY.

20,000 sold in six months; the most wonderfully rapid selling article ever invented for Married or Single Ladies use. NO FEMALE CAN DO WITHOUT IT! Elegant, cheap, durable, and what has long been wanted; profits large; rights for sale.—Lady agents can make fortunes. Standard article. Circulars free. Address BANDANAH MANUFACTURING CO., 697 Broadway, N. Y. oct-3t*

 Book and Job Printing of every description executed at this office.

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Horse and Cattle Powders.



This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

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IT WILL CURE RHEUMATISM

The reputation of this preparation is so well established, that little need be said in this connection



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I have met with great success in bringing my Mixture within the reach of the Public. I am daily in receipt of letters from Physicians, Druggists, Merchants and Farmers, testifying to its curative powers.

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